PURASHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Thee Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. Letter on busines a should be directed to the Publishing Agenthe relating to the editorial department, to the Eniron. Inall cases post paid.

Terms of Advertising.

Po one square of 16 lines, or less, one insertion, \$ 0 50 each additional insertion, for 6 months, without alteration with alterations, " 1 year

at of 20 per. cent. on all advertisements occupy.

TERMS. retofore it has not been customary at this office, as a Philathropist, with regard to the payment of THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year's subscription with those suberibers who saffer the fifty two numbers to issue from the press before syment. Notice is hereby given that after pan. 1st, 1849, these terms will be invariably observed on All who are more than fifty two numbers in arrears will therefore do well to settle their accounts before that time. Agents will please note this and charge subscribers accordingly. Some persons do not know how to get two dollars and fifty cents to the office. It is not necessary to do this, of that is simply the rate per annum, at which the paper is published, or about five cents per copy in advance, st, if not paid until the time of subscription is out.— Subscribers may therefore forward one, two, three or five dol-lars by mail and credit will be given accordingly. When the mant is expended, due notice will be given to the subscri-, when he can again forward as before. Agents or subre should be careful and not send money by strangers, about whose character they know nothing. Several letter have lately been received containing statements of money forwarded by some such persons, but which has never been received. When money is sent by mail and lost the office is the sufferer, and in no other case. Most postmasters are When money is seet by mail and lost the office willing to enclose and forward money for subscribers free of postage. It is desirable that subscribers should always state the fact when they wish the paper to stop at the expiration of

SAMUEL HALL Publishing Agent. A. S. Office Cincinnati, Nov. 4, 1839.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthronist REPUBLICAN SLAVERY.

An Essay read before the Anti-Slavery Concert of Prayer, in Lane Seminary, Nov. 1839.

"American slavery," says the venerable Weslev. "is the vilest beneath the sun. was, we believe, the result of personal observation, during a protracted residence in the Southern states previous to the Revolution. And we have yet to learn, that any thing has been done to ameliorate the condition of the slave during the sixty years in which we have stood before the world the boasted champions of the inalienable rights of man. On the contrary, it has been asserted, and, as we believe, indisputably proved, that as the number of slaves has multiplied, and the danger of insurrection has increased, the severity of the system has been gradually augmented. It has moreover been maintained, that the difficulties in the way of emancipation are more formidable, and the system of despotic discipline more rigid among the Republican planters of our own country, than among their royalist brethren of the West India islands.

It is no part of our present purpose to defend the opinion, that slavery in the United States is more oppressive than in the colonies attached to the despotic governments of Europe. But we do maintais, that there are elements in the ferm of our government and the genius of our institutions, which serve greatly to increase the severity of the system. Nay more, we deem it susceptible of proof, that democracy is the very worst form of government on which to graft the institution of dopostic slavery; so that other things being equal, the lot of the slave will be more severe, under a government like ours, than under a despotism as creel as that of the Autocrat of Russia or the Sultan of Constantinople. In proof of this position, we design to show that those elements in society which form the very basis of political independence are among the hitterest ingredients in the

cup of domestic servitude.

source of oppression to the slave. Never has husistency so put to the blush as when the American heir own solemn declaration of the universal equalthe very breath which published this declaration, would have blasted the power of the oppressor and preached deliverance to the captive. But our hatred of foreign tyranny did not extinguish a lienable rights of men, and then amid the bustle rium of that intoxication it would seem we strong- produce upon the mind its legitimate effect. ly imagined that color formed a caste that excluded its victims from the blessings which God de- support of political freedom, increases the misery signed for every member of the great brotherhood of domestic servitude. Popular intelligence is of man. Intelligent foreigners have observed with very properly regarded as an inseparable concomingled emotions of suprise and indignation, a mitant of popular liberty, as well as one of the daep and universal impression pervading the Amer- richest sources of individual and social happiness. ican community, that the negro has but an equivo- But when an individual is excluded from the pale tion of the mind, that avarice and ambition should cal claim to be treated as a man. We who are of society, when he comes to be viewed as one accustomed from infancy to encounter this secret whose depression, rather than elevation is demand-but powerful impression, are but half aware of the ed by the public weal, the intelligence of the extent of its influence. But to those who have surrounding community becomes a most potent and plenty, than was ever presented to any other, will not hereafter regard it as a "thing incredible," extent of its inquence. But to those who have surrounding community becomes a most potent and pieces, that the complexion of his character rather than the chara ted by the complexion of his character rather than tortures for his individual victims more exquisite, of his countenance, this feature of our national perhaps, than ever entered into the details of civil-masters in the public good. And nowhere can manners presents, a contemptible and odious aspect. The existence of this impression however becomes gence, mutual co-operation and far-sighted policy The existence of this impression however becomes gence, mutual co-operation and far-sighted policy ance and show itself the "raot of all evil," as on manifest even to ourselves in a great variety of to frame such a system of tyranny as actually extended the plains of Louisiana, where a man may secure

signed as a connecting link in the chain of being know, were never perceived in improving the con- And only from such a soil could the avaries be between man and the irrational creation. It often appears in the applications for slavery, which alledge the good treatment of the slave in the gitt of food, clothing, and shelter, in extenuation of the guilt of the system, though these are only the comforts.

And only from such a soil could the avariee be produced, that elicited this curious problem in domestic economy, whether it it is more profitable to wear out a company of slaves during the period just specified, by deliberately working and starving the system, though these are only the comforts.

The intelligence of the specified in improving the contrary, and only from such a soil could the avariee be produced, that elicited this curious problem in domestic economy, whether it it is more profitable to wear out a company of slaves during the period just specified, by deliberately working and starving the system, though these are only the comforts.

active measures to deprive him of that culture. the family relation is annihilated, and the mind by number is not extremely small of those who give seat there is too exalted for his station. evidence of feeling for him as a man and a brother.

But general intelligence also cuts off the slave from social sympathy with the community and id ours, must be regarded a remarkable phenomenon. How shall we account for this impression so alit is counteracted by so many opposing influences? system, it is a matter of public and individual inwounded, the national guilt is betrayed by the admission, that he participates in all the responsibili-

This supposed inferiority of the African race culable blessings to ourselves, yet when the slave to the wise Providence of God, rather than to the is excluded from his inalienable rights, this very folly and selfishness of man. principle has given additional weight to the burden

vant of servants to his brethren."

the disadvantage of the slave. In a community congruity between his own condition and that of society around him, and pursues his way quietly o the grave, without receiving the first impression at variance with the princely maxim, that the many were made for the advantage of the few. But transfer him to a state of society like ours, where every spirit is exulting in the buoyancy of concious independence, and with him contentment as produced a stunidity that borders upon idioev What emotions must be excited in his mind from all he learns from the speeches of stump orators, at has heard the long drawn sigh, or seen the falling tear, or conceived the rage and indignation that fills the bosom of an intelligent slave, as he is driven into the confield on the morning of our nation's pirth-day, while his master's family go to join a festive celebration of the blessings of liberty. Almost every scene he witnesses, and every converof his unnatural degradation. The ingenuity of nature of a free government, and of its inconsistency with the condition in which he is held. But the maxim that, "ignorance is bliss," even if found-Mat. We remark that our democratic maxim, ed in truth, can never be made available in a comthat "all men are created equal," has proved a munity like ours, where freedom of speech is as man history exhibited such a glaring incongrui- He sees the blessings of liberty about him, and he signed them for himself. Hence arises a relish people resolved to maintain slavery in the face of for the enjoyments of liberty, which but for a conity of mankind. It was reasonable to expect that know. His are like the miseries of starvation, cious viands which the victim cannot reach.

But this consciousness of deep degradation is not all that the slave suffers from a deprivation of resolved to base the Revolution on this principle of ter knows, and every novice in the science of hudreadful expedient to extinguish a sense of shame, in a free community is compelled to witness, beand disguise this glaring inconsistency of conduct. comes a constant incentive to insubordination. increased severity in the master, and of vigilance of preparation, the din of conflict, and the shouts in the magistrate. Thus in a republic, the misevictory, we suffered ourselves insensibly to ries of the slave are aggravated by the presence of forget that the negro is a MAN. We drank to in- that liberty he can never participate, and aggratoxication of the spirit of liberty, and in the deli- vated again lest the presence of liberty should

3rd. The general intelligence so essential to the tion, that the negro has no soul, that he was de- but the influence of these qualities as far as we

treatment of a human being which not only makes oppressive sense of the blessings of which he is de- years longer. As the slave looks upon fields of dence near Pickereltown, where I remained until no provision for the culture of his mind, but takes prived. Slaves, were they found in Italy or Spainwould so far assimilate to the peasantry about But even from the lips of Christians this apology them as almost to lose a sense of degradation. But is hourly heard, showing even in them a disposi- with ourselves, the slave sees just enough of the tion to forget that the colored man has a mind to blessings of education, to make him feel the crucultivate and a soul to save. This impression is elty of the system that robs him of the boon. He also manifest in that cruel unconcern with which sees the happy group that gathers about the public school-house, and the village academy unfolding legislative enactment is locked up in the darkness its doors to the youthful votaries of science; and of heathenism. It assumes a thousand forms in that contempt and scorn, which it is the lot of the spirit sinks into a sullen stupidity, or arms itself colored man, bond or free, to encounter in all the with a settled and deadly resolution to revenge his cernmen: of the philosophy of the system under walks of life. We allow that most men are un-multiplied and aggravated wrongs. He attends willing to assert the negro has no claim to be treat- his master's child to the door of his quiet schooled as a man, or to allow that they do not do it. room, but he turns away pining at the thought that But we appeal to daily observation, whether the he must never pass its threshold, for the humblest

valence in an intelligent christian community like him. As it is the policy of the slave system to stitution of an immortal mind will admit, it is no nost peculiar to ourselves, in a community where less the policy of a free community to render its falls most heavily on those who stand near the members as intelligent as possible. Hence, while person of the despot in the high places of public Is not the only satisfactory answer to this question the slave is held down to the lowest point of pos- trust. But a wise and virtuous prince may exert found, in the willingness of the nation to forget sible depression, and the community around him the slaves' claim to the rights of humanity, and rises in the scale of intellectual improvement, the thus silence the reproaches of conscience and keep tie of social sympathy is sundered, and we find it out of sight the violence they have done to the easy to forget his claim to followship with us. tains the unmitigated pressure of domestic despolaw of God and the principles they have solemnly Looking down from our height of intellectual viprofessed. While we determine to support this gor and refinement, on the wretched being whose filthy habits and brutal stupidity have concealed erest, to silence the voice that pleads the rights of and seem almost to have annihilated the distinumanity for the slave. The national pride is guishing features of humanity, we find it difficult to admit the full conviction, that his breast can thrill with sensibilities strong and tender as our ties of our nature. What multitudes of burdened own, that his mind is susceptible of the same eleconsciences would find immediate relief, could it vated refinement of feeling and of thought. We once be proved that the slave is only an animal. find it vastly more congenial to our native selfish-And it is an immense alleviation to be only cheated ness to sit wondering at his amazing stupidity, ininto the conviction, that he belongs to an inferior venting reasons to sustain our favorite hypothesis race, or has been doomed by heaven to be a "ser- of the inferiority of his race, and perverting the of the community is taxed to force the slave into bible to justify the treatment which our own cruelty and caprice have dictated. It is probable that much not be ashamed to dignify with the name of conhas been the constant opiate, a standing receipt for less would have been said of the stupidity of the the pains of a guilty conscience, for the last hun- negro, had we not raised ourselves to such an dred years. And who shall estimate the amount eminence above him, and employed the advantaof misery that the slave has endured, from this ges of an elevated position, to keep in subjection willingness of his master to forget his humanity and plunder him of the dearest blessings of existand treat him as a brute. And may not an untold ence. An untold amount of cruelty is wantonly amount of misery have been wilfully inflicted in inflicted; arising from contempt induced by habitorder to keep the slave as near as possible to a level qually viewing the slave in such a state of actual with the beasts that perish, in order to countenance and relative degradation. And if we would take the opinion of his incapacity to rise in the rank of the colored man along with us in our ascent to the trained from infancy to feel his own importance, the afternoon of Thursday, 28th, in Friends Meet- jected. I will not sign again. social and intellectual existence. In short, we summit of intellectual and social cultivation, we and cherish a spirit of haughty independence. ing House to a good company of hearers, chiefly cannot avoid the conviction, that although this prin- should see less occssion to wonder at his stupidity, Under such circumstances, the child early learns Friends, of an excellent spirit and in the eveiple of the universal equality of the race, is the and more at that mental and moral stupidity in basis of our government, and the source of incal- ourselves, which ascribed his seeming inferiority all about him he catches the accents of command; a large audience. Some disturbance was made tions, sir? No, Sir! I go in for slavery. I am

The intelligence of the community indirectly of his sufferings.

2nd. The freedom of speech and action, that slave. How this system shall be sustained in increases the severity of the laws that govern the forms the very essence of democracy, operates to connexion with the intelligence indispensable to the permanence of a political democracy is one of where domestic servitude is but the handmaid of the profoundest problems that slave policy involves. political despotism, the slave may enjoy the pitia- But as intelligence is necessary to the support of ble boon of contentment with his lot. He sees a government, and as it is determined to maintain the system, nothing remains but to render the laws more oppressive, and thus counteract by additional severity the seditions influence of that knowledge which in an intelligent community the brutalizing of a popular government. Under its auspices, nower of slavery cannot hinder his acquiring. In be maintained a single year, without a system of

discipline peculiarly severe.

4th. The general prosperity which our popular government and free institutions have diffused through the community, is a source of misery to election-gatherings and at military parades. Who the slave. Our civil and social institutions, combined with extraordinary advantages of soil and climate, have diffused through society the comforts, and even luxuries of life more profusely than perhaps can be found in any other country on the globe. They have placed before the community fairer prospects of affluence and distinction than have ever before stimulated the avarice and ambisation he hears, contain something to remind him tion of the public mind. And it will present a most hideous aspect of the system we are contemthe nation is taxed to keep him in ignorance of the plating, if it can be shown that its victims are made more miserable by that profusion of blessings which Providence is lavishing on society at large. Now as in relation to the circumstances already noticed, it is evident the slave must receive, from the general prosperity around him, such ar im- view of their children in a state of beastly intoxi- ensue, most undoubtedly blood would be shed, and complete as the nature of civil society will admit. pression of the degradation of his service condition as could never be acquired in a community characty between principle and practice, never was con- cannot be kept ignorant of the fact that God de- terized by poverty and wretchedness. He sees a thousand ways in which liberty would multiply country, no thanks are due to the popular patriothis happiness, of which under a despotism he ism of the day. Indeed, slaveholding patriotism his happiness, of which under a despotism he stant view of these enjoyments, he would never could never dream. He comes forward into life, is, and from necessity, must be the patriotism of names of some new subscribers to the Philanknow. His are like the miseries of starvation, sees society alive with schemes of personal honor oppression. Zeal for the public good has dictated thropist in that place. On Sunday afternoon, I aggravated by the presence of a profusion of deliits of his own degraded caste, exulting in the of southern legislation; and the same principle prospect of wealth and fame and power, and it is prompts every citizen to seeme the execution of and lectured in the evening in Judge Idleman's not within reach even of the stupifying influence fondness for domestic domination. When it was the liberty that is enjoyed around him. The mas- of slavery to prevent the bitter thought, that he is said erects a gallows for him who presumes to teach resolved to base the Revolution on this principle of the knows, and every novice in the science of hute natural equality of mankind, we devised a man nature knows, that the liberty which the slave its blessings and to rise as it rises in the scale of lates the marriage relation and robs parents of the individual and social happiness, but merely an ar- control of their offspring. It is patriotism that left for Denmark, where I lectured in the evening ticle of the public property, to be used up for the sends the slave to labor in a tread-mill or starve in We sounded the clarion of war to defend the ina. And this incentive can be counteracted only by public benefit. Indeed, in a community like ours, it must seem to the slave almost a curse to possess the common susceptibilities of our nature; so completely is he environed by circumstances calculated to awaken desires that can never be gratified. And there is at least, a show of benevolence, in that In a slaveholding republic, a good citizen must established maxim of slaveholding policy, that

proposes to brutify its victim as far as possible, in order to secure to him that choicest of earthly blessings, contentment with his lot. But the prosperity of the country is also adverse o the slave, by the influence it exerts on the mind of the master. It results from the very constituthis whole community has better prospect of wealth ways.

It sometimes appears in the unblushing declara
Greece and Rome were enlightened and refined, seven or eight years, and consenting by labor and starvation to murder only one generation of slaves.

waving grain, they appear to him only as the memorial and occasion of his sufferings. He knows that it is rather for his interest that drought should parch the soil, and mildew blast its products. He perceives that the most sordid avarice will secure him sufficient to keep him in a working condition. while a fertility like that of Egypt during the years of plenty, only furnishes his master a motive to increase his task, while he obtains nothing but a bare subsistence. The constant prayer of the slaves that, "sugar may be cheap," exhibits a clearer diswhich he lives, than is ever gained by multitudes who despise and oppress them.

5th. A democratic government in its actual operation, is adverse to the welfare of the slave. Under an absolute monarchy, it is seldom or never the interest of the state to oppress the servile po-pulation. The most despicable tyrant will, except in a very peculiar emergency, leave the slave reduce its victims as near to brutality as the con- to the entire control of his individual master. His humble condition shields him from a tyranny that

an almost unlimited influence in ameliorating the condition of the slave, and even abolish the sys tem at a stroke. But in a republic, the slave sus tism, while the whole system of civil policy is framed in order to strengthen and perpetuate that despotism. The voice of the magistrate is in effect but the voice of the people. The laws he executes are the laws of the people. And the people are but a combination of these domestic tyrants banded together to support each other in a wicked usurpation of the rights of man, and the authority of God. The foundation principle of slave-holding legislation is, to make the system safe for the master. To accomplish this object, the voice of humanity is hushed, and the collected intelligence such a cringing submission to his lot, as they may

But democracy increases the severity of the slave system, by cultivating a fondness for the exercise of power and a spirit of haughty independence. The love of power is an inherent principle of our nature; and nowhere is this principle a featless, faithful and truly honest man. Next discharging the duties of a republican citizen. Un- dollars, and left in company with friend Benedict der a government like ours, every individual is for Straw's Creek, Marion co., where I lectured in to feel that he was born to govern. From the lips and the whole current of influences to which he is outside at the commmencement, but it soon ceased, subjected, prepares him to assume the tones and and the lecture was delivered and finished in the attitude of authority. And we need not stop to midst of unsurpassed stillness and attention. Here illustrate the influence of this species of education on the condition of scores and hundreds of his helpless fellow-beings placed under his unlimited

control Finally. We remark, that the general patriotism nd public spirit, which are, at once, the cause and the effect of democracy, gives additional severity

to the slave system. A spirit of patriotism, diffused through the community, has ever been regarded the firmest support republics have risen and flourished, and with its a community intelligent as ours, slavery could not decline they have sunk to decay. But what is country, a kingdom may be depopulated by fire ing the rescue of the supposed fugitive "Bill," only to be oppressed for the public good; where the rescuers of poor Bill, by threatening them with the benefit of society. Perhaps a passion for the public welfare never was so high or was so gener- certain mercenary and bitter anti-abolitionists, resi shameful practice of exposing their slaves to the all, that if a lecture was attempted, and a riot should cation, for the very patriotic purpose of inspiring very probably life taken. Considering all the cirtheir children with an abhorrence of drunkenness. And if this practice does not disgrace our own those laws. It is patriotism that builds a prison, dungeon. It is patriotism that tortures him when detected in stealing to satisfy the cravings of hunger. And if he attempt to escape, it is love to his country that prompts his master to hunt him with blood-hounds, or even shoot him without remorse.

from necessity be a hard master. The same principles which prompt him to seek the welfare of his wife, children and neighbors, steel his heart and condition of his slaves. By these considerations, we think it is made evident, that when domestic servitude holds an unnatural alliance with political oppressive than it would otherwise become. And e venture to hope, that the readers of this essay

> For the Philanthropist LETTER FROM MR. BOYLE. Mt, Vernon, Knox Co., ?

Very dear Friend and Brother:
DR. BAILEY—My last letter was closed at Zanet field, just as I was about to attend a lecture in the viously to this been delivered in Zanesfield-owing chiefly to the fact, that no house could be obtained—the present opening was made by the onational road, I expect thus verpowering influence of "American Slavery As books are nearly all gone. of the system, though these are only the comforts into helds of blood.

The intelligence of the community operates to dition comfortable from the consideration of protection of the disadvantage of the slave, by giving him an tracting their services and their lives for a few Benj. Stanton, and accompanied him to his resi-

Wednesday, (Nov. 26th,) and lectured the evening REASONS FOR NOT SIGNING ANTI-SLAVERY previous-after which, a subscription was drawn up, a Library Association formed, and a committee hosen to purchase books to the amount of the money subscribed. These books I sold to the committee, and on

Wednesday started, in company with my esteemed friend Stanton, for Lewisburg, Champaign co. where I lectured in the evening to a large and attentive audience-after lecture gave opportunity for remarks, as my custom is. One gentleman followed with some excellent observations-after which, a discussion ensued between Dr. Elbert and Squire Oddis, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the one side, and Benjamin Stanton another friend whose name I do not now recollect, and myself on the other. The discussion was chiefly on church action against slavery; the closing reply of friend Stanton was masterly-his arguments were of the argumentum ad hominem

sociation, &c.

Thursday, 21st, went on to Marysville, county seat of Union county-could find no door open for a lecture—had an interesting interview with some warm friends in the evening—sold some books, and on Friday 22d, started for Delaware, Delaware co., where I put up with an excellent and genuine friend of the slave. Milo D. Pettibone. Esq. Friend Pettibone is a lawyer--a man of character and standing, yet able to exert but little influence upon his prejudiced and bitter anti-abolitionist townsmen. Saturday I was able to do but little, the day being wet and stormy, yet had the states. (An intelligent looking gentleman.) opportunity of a free and full conversation with Mr. Blanfield, the Methodist Episcopal Minis- ject. I am not in favor.

ter, and Mr. McElroy, the Episcopal Clergyman.

Sunday evening, 24th, lectured in the Courthouse to a very good and apparently deeply interested audience. Monday, sold some books and almanacs, German and English, and left for Eden, where I lectured in the evening to a small, but very attentive audience. Tuesday arrived at our excellent and untiring friend, Aaron L. Benedict, near Woodbury; at which place, I lectured in the evening to a full house, and was followed with some very appropriate remarks by Rev. Henry Shedd, Presbyterian Minister of Mount Gileadmore effectually cherished and sustained, than in day sold books to the amount of twelve or fourteen I sold some books. Friday, 29th, started for Waldo, Delaware co.,

in company with Titus Keese, a very unassuming but worthy man, who was well known and much respected at Marion; and by whose influence, in part, I hoped to gain an entrance into that town. Lectured at Waldo in the evening, to a small but interested audience, and was kindly entertained by Judge Brundidge and his partner, Mr. Haas, and a warm friend of the cause by the name of Weston. Saturday, we rode into Marion, and soon found several warm friends to the cause of anti-slavery, among whom I take pleasure in menrepublican patriotism, but such an exclusive regard tioning the old school Presbyterian and Unito the welfare of our country, as involves a hatred versalist Ministers; but all were united in judging of the rest of mankind. To revenge a word or it unsafe and unwise to attempt to lecture in the action that touches the interest or honor of our place at the present time. The excitement respect and sword; widows and orphans be multiplied by as great, if not greater than it had been at any housands, and many a battle-field stained with time since the transaction occurred. The Virginnuman gore. What then must be the bearing of lans had just left the town, having been here this principle on those within the state who live about ten or twelve days, endeavoring to compel every man is armed with the power of a tyrant, prosecution in the United States District Court, to and is regarded as a traitor if he does not use it, for pay them the price of their human gain-in which and in other manœnvres, they were assisted by ally diffused through the community, as in the an- dents in town. As I have said, the Virginians had cient commonwealth of Sparta. Yet Sparta was just left the place, saying, that their intention was proverbially cruel to her Helots. The same spirit to proceed to Columbus and procure a U.S. warhich threw Leonidas and his three hundred into want for the Sheriff, one of the Associate Judges, he straits of Thermopyle, gave rise also to the and all who acted under them. It was asserted by cumstances, and the unanimous advice of friends I thought it best not to insist upon lecturing.

I succeeded very well in selling books in Marion, and was told that you would soon receive the friend Keese, rode about six miles into the country, neighborhood to a crowded house, who were all attention, and apparently deeply interested. The in a private house—no public building being free, or open to the cause of freedom.

Tuesday, December 3d, proceeded to Mt. Gile-

ad, and lectured in the afternoon in the Presbyterian church to a very good and quiet audience; after which, an interesting discussion followed, respecting slavery in the District of Columbia, and the power of Congress to abolish it. Dr. Ensign conducted the opposition; Mr. Brown from Ober lin, friend Shedd, the Presbyterian Minister, and shut his ears to the cries of suffering humanity; myself replying. The discussion elicited a good and prevent his lifting a finger to ameliorate the deal of interest, and some excellent arguments, all being quiet and orderly. Wednesday evening, attempted to lecture about one mile and a half from at all. Mt. Gilead, but was prevented by a set of rowdies stimulate its efforts in exact proportion to the pros- freedom, this combination renders servitude more who were, as they expressed it, "pretty well corned." and who were sent out, as I suppose, by their betters in town, to make an attack upon us by way of reprisal, for their defeat the day before, in the discussion upon the District of Columbia-howbeit, I think they made more abolitionists than I should, had I been permitted to lecture. Thursday, lectured about four miles from Mt. Gilead in a country place, and in a private house to a crowded audience, who were very still and attentive.—
Friday, 6th, proceeded to Frederick, Knox co., but found I could do nothing there. Saturday, arrived at Mt. Vernon, and put up with our old friend, your late indefatigable financial agent, Rev. Eddist E. Meeting-house. No lecture had pre- ward Weed. To-morrow, I expect to leave here, national road, I expect thus to return home, as my I do

> Yours, as ever, for the slave, JAMES BOYLE.

For the Philanthropist. PETITIONS. Noted down, word for word, by a Circulator of

Petitions. 1. It is raising up too much of an excitement at the present time. I would go into it tooth and nail if they would wait five or six years.

1. I have no notion of having the north flooded with niggers. Thank God, I am no aboli

3. I don't want anything to do with it at all. 4. It will do no good. There is no prospect of accomplishing the object, and for that rechoose to withhold my name. 5. I do not wish to rob any body of their pro-

6. The object of circulating these peutions is to set the country on fire, and make an irruption in the government. There ought to be a law passkind. The meeting was quiet and orderly through- ed that every person who goes round circulating out, and here we established another Library Asthese petitions, should be confined in jail thirty days, and fed on bread and water.

7. Sign these petitions! No. I have enough to do to regulate myself. I'll not go to meddling with other folks until I can keep myself right. A man should first free himself before he undertakes to free others.

8. If I had not been among them, and know what they are, perhaps I might wish to have them liberated.

9. Congress have not the power to abolish the internal slave trade. It belongs to the several 10. I don't want anything to say upon the sub-

11. You let women sign, do you? It's all a piece of imposition. None but voters should sign. I could to-morrow get these same women to sign petitions directly opposed to those which you are circulating.

12. The agitation of this question consumes the time of Congress, and costs \$50,000 a year to government, and does no good. Any man of sense might know this. 13. This is a subject that is becoming so ig-

nitible now, that I wish to have nothing to do 14. It makes too much excitement.

15. Solicitor-Do you believe in having any more slave states? Answer .- I go in for slavery.

16. I signed last year and the petitions were re-17. I never sign petitions on any subject.

18. I can't attend to it, I am busy.

going to Texas before long.

20. I am not for signing any thing to take away

another's property.

21. I don't meddle with other people's busi-

22. No, I'll have nothing to do with your abolition petitions. I attend to my own business and let other people attend to theirs. 23. You have come to the wrong place. I consider it highly insulting to offer such petitions to

citizens of this state. 24. There are two things I always keep clear of, this temperance business, and anything that hooks on to abolition.

25. (The foreman of an iron-foundry.) "You have some Nigger-ology there, have yon?" sir, I have petitions for abolishing slavery in the district " &c

Foreman.—"Well, I believe people are getting too meddlesome, now-a-days. If the abolitionists had only kept still, and minded their own business, Kentucky would have liberated her slaves befor this time.'

26. That's abolitionism up to the hub. No. I'll not meddle with that I assure you. 27. (After reading them all over.) you the advocate of these petitions? You must be rather green to go about enlightening people on

these points. 28. (The solicitor applies to a lady.) Madam, will you sign a pstition to have the slave trade abolished in the District of Columbia? "No. indeed, I don't sign any such petitions." citor .- But do you go in for slavery? "Yes. I

29. (The solicitor applies to a revolutionary soldier of 90 years.) I have here petitions to abolish slavery and the slave-trade, and in favor of the rights of our colored people. You are opposed to slavery, are you not? "O, certainly, and I believe God is too. Put down my name."

It is thought best that each person should sign his own name. "Well, I will try. I used to write pretty well when I was young." The old gentle man proceeded to write, but it was with much difficulty, and the last name could be scarcely read. I relieved him from the trouble of signing the whole

30. A woman in a shop said that "she would not sign." But you are not in favor of slavery? -"No, not exactly; but I am no abolutioner."

31. The solicitor called upon a kind looking Quaker lady. "O, yes," said she, "I will sign to have the niggers free. My husband was raised in a slave state. He is coming over to my views, but I think he would not sign the petitions yet." 32. I never meddle with these things. I have

my own opinion on these subjects, but I never 33. Yes, I will go the whole figure. I believe that a negro is as good as a white man, if he be-

naves as well. 34. I execrate slavery, but the means used to abolish it appear to me so futile, and the result to be so distant, that I never enter in the subject

35. When the petition was read praying for the repeal of the fugitive bill, an aged lady remarked. Well, that law ought to be repealed. If a poor hungry slave should come along to my house, I would give him a meal of victuals, and a good junk to carry along with him."

36. You have got into a wrong pew, sir. 37. I never sign petitions. Not that I am op-

posed to them, but I think they will do no good, But, will they do harm? Why-yes-I think they will.

38. I have nothing to do with the niggers, and am not a nigger myself. times become better.

40. Do you suppose that congress or our state (Mt. Vernon) for Millersburg, Holmes co., and legislature need instructions from us. I think passing through Coshocton and Muskingum to the they understand these subjects as well as you or

41. (To a lady.) I am circulating anti-slavery petitions, Madam— "O, mercy! I think you are in very bad business. We have no right to meddle with the affairs of people in other states," But, we are not doing that, we are only-

"I do not wish to hear anything about it." You see by the above, gentle reader, the reception which a circulator of A. S. petitions often meets with, and the excuses which are generally offered. To be met with a rude refusal from the enemies of the cause, to be told that he is in "bad business," and to hear a stern "No, I do not wish to hear any thing about it," can be put up with, for it is expected. But, let not the heart of one engaged in this business be saddened, and his spirits depressed by hearing a professed abolitionist say, "It will do no good. I signed last year, but I do not mean to sign petitions any more.'

Will you not think while saving this, that the chained gang are now marching southward-that mothers are now torn away from their children,that the iron now enters into the colored man's soul, -and that Christ says, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, December 24, 1839.

BACKING OUT .- Mr. R. Gurley was recently challenged to discuss the merits of Colonization with C. C. Burleigh, Secretary of the Eastern Pennsylvania Society. The proposition was made by the Executive Committee, accepted by Mr. Gurley, and the time was fixed. The time came, but the Secretary of the Colonization Society, by the advice of friends in Philadelphia and elsewhere, was induced to ask a postponement. Col onizationists were unwilling to have the discussion go on, fearful, we presume, of losing the day And yet, according to the Pennsylvania Freeman. they have little to lose in Philadelphia. After four week's labor by the Secretary, a last great effort was made on the evening of the 9th inst. "Great notes of preparation," the Freeman states, "had been sounded. Hundreds of letters had been addressed to our distinguished citizens, urging their attendance and co-operation. It was advertised in all the leading papers, and, in some, accompanied with editorial commendation. The Hon. J. R. Ingersoll was to preside over its deliberations." .

The result was, one hundred and fifty persons attended, a considerable number of whom were abolitionists. "After some remarks from the Secretary, deploring the apathy of the friends of Colonization, Elliott Cresson-as a forlorn hope -made a short speech; whereupon the meeting to do the former, for good pay? And what can was adjourned, some twelve or lifteen voting on be expected of a class of men, brought from a the letter. the question."

So much for Colonization in Philadelphia.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST. - The Presbyterian clergy in the West, deserve honora ble mention for their uncompromising zeal agains slavery. Last week, we published the act and testimony of the Peoria Presbytery on this subject We now add the following resolutions of the San gamo Presbytery on the same subject.

"The Sangamo Presbytery on Slavery .- The following resolves were passed by the Sangamo presbytery at its las

Resolved, That we regard the buying and selling of hu man beings, or the holding of them as property, as incon-sistent with the law of nature, and the principles of God's word, and consider it therefore a heinous sin in the sight of Resolved, That we will not tolerate this sin in any of or

members or in any of the churches under our care; but will do all that is consistent with truth and propriety to produce a reformation on this subject throughout the church and the world."

PRESENTERY OF CHILLICOTHE. - The report of the Chillicothe Presbytery, on a resolution of the Cincinnati Synod, requesting them to review and rescind their resolutions previously passed on the question of slavery, will appear in our next. The report is full of strong truth, in ardent language.

Iowa. During the debate in the Iowa Legisla ture, lately, on the subject of admission into the Union, some of the members advocated the early application of the Territory for admission, on the ground that if Florida should be admitted first, the Southern states might gain the ascendercy, and throw insurmountable obstacles in the way. On observed-"It is well known that there is a jealousy existing between the Northern and Southern states, which has not slept for twenty years; and which has at least within the recollection of some individuals of this committee, greatly endangered the Union of these States. Then, sir, if this jealousy should be aroused by any new tariff schemes in the North; and the South should determine to hold out, we might for a long time be kept out o the Union, unless we should come in, under restrictions that would be too humiliating for the independent spirit of Iowa."

We have no doubt that the jealousy of the South will be aroused, the moment Iowa shall apply for admission into the Union. When Florida and Wisconsin shall have been admitted, the South will have no territory to oppose to Iowa; and so, polize the trade in Africa, and would fain exfearful of being outnumbered by the free states. she will either array herself against the incorporation of Iowa, or demand the annexation of Texas.

SLAVE-TRADE .- The Emancipator says-

"It is mentioned in the latest returns printed by order o the House of Commons, that the number of slave vessels brought before the Mixed Commission Courts since Jan. 1 1938, is 52, of which two were Spanish, one Brazilian, and all the rest Portuguese. In 26 of these vessels, there were 8,000 slaves. If the others were equal, the slavers lost 15,000 by capture. The fact, that with all these losses, of vessel every week, and sixteen thousand slaves in a year, the trade is still made profitable-may show at once the vast extent of the traffic, and the exorbitant profits gained by urnishing human sinews to the sugar plantations of Cuba.

COLONIZATION AND THE SLAVE TRADE. - A COTrespondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, after giving a few extracts from Buxton's work on the Slave Trade, remarks-

"I believe that great benefit to the cause of humanity will result from Mr. Buxton's efforts: and I believe, too, tha history will award to the American Colonization Society the monor or naving devised a system of operations, which will destroy the slave trade, and put an end to slavery throughout the whole continent of Africa: spreading among her millions, the blessings of civilization, of liberty, and of the religion of Christ."

What connection Mr. Buxton's efforts have with Colonization, we are at a loss to understand; but the connection of Colonization with the slavetrade, may be easily fuderstood by the following facts, collected by Judge Jay in the second edition of his "Views."

Within a year, roun stave ractionies have been established almost within eight of the colony." - Captain Ni-cholsen's report to the Secretary of the Navy, 8th January,

"To-morrow the schooner sails for New Sestos, to take on

Cape Mesurudo" - (Monrovia) - Intercepted letter of 28th September, 1838, from the captain of a slaver to his own

"On the 15th of February, 1838, arrived at this port, vessel under American colors named the Monnovia, last from Liberia, with a bill of sale and list of crew from the collector of that colony. I have ascertained, without doubt, that she is a vessel belonging to Don Pedro Blanco; of the Gallinas, has put in here, directed to his agent, for a fit ou for the coast, and that a cargo of slaves is ready for her There is a black man on board, for a flag captain-speaks English well-learnt that he is a complete pilot on board, o all the inlets between Sierra Leone and Gambia. He cannot read or write.
"Don Pedro Blanco's agent in L'beria is J. N. Lewis.

commissi n merchant.—Letter of February 28th. 1838, from British Consul for the Cape De Verd Islands, to Lord Palmerston.—British Documents.

Look still further at the following, from the Emancipator.

"Nay, we have the testimony of Gov. Buchanan himself, hat nothing but his presence restrains the colonists from nlimited subserviency to the slavers. In an official document, dated Aug. 10, 1838, and quoted in the Vermont Chronicle, Governor Buchanan says:

'With regard to the number of persons whom the depoitions show have resided among the slavers, justice to my self and them requires a word of explanation. Before my arrival here, business of every kind in the Colony had be ome exceedingly dull, and the general impression was that he patrons in America were losing their interest in affairs here, and that poor Liberia must go down. In this state of things, while our mechanics could find no employment at nome, the slavers offered them plenty of work, high wages, nd good Spanish doubloons for pay. The templation resistible, and some whose necessities were too strong for their principles, went among them, but I recalled all the anderers as soon as I came here. They obeyed at once nd have since shown no disposition to err in that way. considered, in view of these circumstances, that sound policy demanded a general amnesty for past offences, and ac-cordingly I satisfied myself with forbidding such transgressions for the future, and passing by what had been done before, I am happy to say that under my administration there is othing of the kind to complain of, and I begin now to enertain hopes that the slave trade, with all its baneful influnces, is banished from our waters'

"Albahis shows, what !- Why, what was never denied-Colonization Society is not in favor of the slave rade, and that the present Governor General supposes he as sent out to put down the traffic, and that, so long as the ociety can preserve its authority, and has faithful governthe facilities furnished to the slavers by the colony will greatly curtailed. But it does not show whose money it that Gov. Finley was carrying, when he was robbed nd murdered -it does not show that the colony of itself is ail loth to gain "doubloons" by helping the slavers. It oes not afford any security that in a few years the colony will not strike for the doubloons, and throw off its depend nce on an irresponsible association in Washington, and rive its allegiance to the best pay.

We have no doubt, that, if Liberia ever become trong enough to dissolve her connection with the Am. Colonization Society, and set up for herself, she will either become largely engaged in the slavetrade, or else, if it be more profitable, purchase slaves for her own use. What should hinder? Have not the colonists already shown a disposition land where slavery and the slave-trade were established "institutions," and they were kept in a state of ignorance and degradation ruinous to their oral sense,-to a land, where, destitute of the advantages of civilization and christianity, their intrained faculties have no other examples of ex-

renius;-they can make poetry about nothing. Lieria is to them an ever-springing fount of inspiraion. They never can speak of it, but in rhapsodical style; the reason of which is, that imagination is always apt to be most lively in the absence of facts. A leading political paper in Philadelphia ays, speaking of Liberia-"Yesterday it was an nfant, to day it is a man, and to-morrow it bids fair to assert no inconsiderable consequence in the political and commercial interests of the civilized world." "As M. D. Tocqueville observed of Russia and the United States, that they had risen to a rank of the greatest consequence before the world was aware of it; so, apparently, is the commonwealth of Liberia about to take the world by surprise, and perhaps awaken a strife whether Europe or America shall have a supremacy of influence or interest there!"

This, remember, is spoken of a little colony, he general impression among the inhabitants of which, according to Gov. Buchanan, a few months ince was, that Liberia must go down; where, acording to the same authority, a few months since, he mechanics could find no employment, and so engaged to do the work of slavers, for "high wages and good Spanish doubloons!"

TRIAL FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE SLAVE TRADE. -John W. Allen was lately tried in Baltimore before the United States District Court, under an indictment for participation in the slave-trade. The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged. A new trial has been ruled.

CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN .- A writer in the Cincinnati Republican attempts to discredit the testinony of Lieutenant Armitage, respecting Liberia. by representing him as interested in the downfall of the colony. Britain, he says, wishes to mono-

We remark, that Great Britain entertains no ealousy of our enterprise in that quarter. She knows that foreign colonization for commercial or political purposes, is not the policy of our nation. We have enough land to colonize at home; while her necessities compel her to look abroad. She knows, too, perfectly well, that she has nothing to fear from Liberia. This story of her ambition for an African monopoly, is about as visionary as the reasons adduced to support it. The Republican writer says, "it is as much for this, (that is, to monopolize the trade on the coast of Africa.) that they keep twenty men-of-war cruising on the coast, as for the more ostensible and humane obiect of destroying the slave-trade." We protest motives of the only nation, that has made any efforts of moment to put down this accursed traffic. It is bad enough for us to connive at the trade, and suffer our flag to be used for its protection, without impeaching the motives of a government, which in this particular has left us far behind, in humanity and justice. Twenty men-of-war cruising on the coast for the sake of securing a mono poly of the trade of Africa! Wonderful! What have they done? Have they violated our flag, robbed our merchantmen, embargoed the coast, committed any act which could be construed into hostility to our nation, or its commercial enterprise? Nothing of the kind. What then have they done?

still must consider, disinterested testimony.

A CHANCE FOR ABOLITIONISTS. - At a recenagricultural convention in South Carolina, it was resolved, that a premium be offered for the best essay on the cultivation of rice, corn &c., including among other things, a manual for the manage ment of negroes, &c. Here is a chance for some of our abolition-writers. Let them write essays, showing how beneficial a change might be made in the mode of cultivation in the South, by converting the entire slave population into men, and trying the effect of the wages-principle. This change would soon leave their commercial and agricultural conventions, nothing to resolve about.

STRANGE .-- The New York Luminary publish es the following extract of a letter from the editor of the Methodist Protestant, Baltimore.

"I am sorry that your resolutions relative to Slavery can not be published. Were I to give them a place, I should not only violate the rules of the Book Committee, but lay myself open to prosecution for a Penitentiary offence by the

This is certainly very strange. We recollect that about a year ago, several abolition essays appeared in the columns of a magazine, edited by the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, and published then in Baltimore. It was for these essays, that the magazine was burnt in the streets of Petersburg, Virginia. Did Mr. Breckenridge commit a Penitentiary offence? Or has the law, to which the editor of the Protestant alludes, been passed since

Will our brother of the Protestant be kind nough to tell us? If there be any such law, and we presume from his statement there is, will he please to inform us of it?

SLAVERY AND THE BIBLE .- June, 1836, the General Conference of the Congregational churches of Maine appointed a committee to correspond with ecclesiastical bodies in the South on the subject of slavery. In December of the same year, the committee addressed a letter on the subject to the Tombechee Presbytery, Mississippi. The letter was received with much courtesy, and an answer returned, in which the Presbytery boldly maintained, that slavery was clearly recognized in the Old and New Testaments, and was no moral evil. We here insert the concluding paragraph of

"As far back as history gives any account of human associations, whether savage or civil, there have been persons, whose peculiar prerogative it was to perform what is called menial service .-The same exist at the present time amongst all the nations of the earth, in every neighborhood, and in each family throughout Christendom .cellence, than the very few, who, as by miracle, This Presbytery speaks of the fact, not of the have escaped total ruin of character in their own name by which the fact is designated. It matters ther the persons thus employed are called not wh helps, servants, waiters, or slaves; they have to perform the same service; they have to submit to some rules for the time being; and they must be directed by their employers; and if disobedient, they must bear the penalty. The probability is, that a majority of the whole human race is in this situation. To such, nominal freedom cannot be esteemed a very distinguished blessing, because no provision is made at the expense of the capital ist for the infirmities of the laborer's life, (viz:) helpless infancy, sickness, and decrepit age .-With us, for such, ample provision is made. who has received the benefit of the operator's strength and ingenuity in the prime of life, must nurse him in sickness, and sustain him in the decline of life. All this is done without a murmur. In countries of nominal freedom, an almshouse is the only refuge to which infirmity and old age, in such case, can look for relief. These are factsopen to the observation of all, who are disposed to ook at things as they exist. The privileges of the church are the same to all, whether bond or free. All are under the same government. All are subject to the same discipline. A slave cannot be turned out of the church, except by a regular trial according to the rules laid down in our book. They are admitted to the membership of the church, precisely as other members are admitted. Being church members does not prohibit the possibility of being sold, because over the right of property the church has no control; such authority belongs to another department.

Amongst Christians, the voluntary sale of slaves seldom occurs; and where the masters and slaves are both Christians, perhaps never, unless to accommodate the slaves, that he or she may not be separate from some dear relative about to emigrate. On the subject of marriage, the Presbytery feels tions, so as to entirely prevent even forced sales. to separated husband and wife. They are not often separated, except under the influence of such

Dear brethren, this Presbytery has given you their honest and candid views on the subject of slavery. If they shall prove the means of giving you information, and setting your conscience a ease on the subject, it will be matter of much gratitude to Him who has commanded his children to

A true copy, Attest. Stated Clerk of Presbytery."

Such is the doctrine of reverend men. They exalt the slave, in point of privilege, above the free laborer of the North.

A brief narrative may serve for a comment.

Not long since, in Beaufort district, South Carolina, a slave woman absconded from her master. Her husband was a free man of color, residing in the neighborhood, and to him she fled for refuge. He gave her shelter and food, for she was his wife. For this crime, he was arrested, tried, sold into perpetual slavery, and torn away forever, from the helpless wife whom he had harbored. Reduced to endless slavery, separated forever from against this attempt to throw suspicions on the his wife, for doing an act, the neglect of which would have brought upon him the curse of God!

The system, which authorizes, and requires for its maintenance, such villany, such damning inhumanity as this, these ministers of a merciful Jesus defend with his word and sanction.

Congress.-On Saturday, 14th inst., an attempt was made to elect a speaker. After six ballotings had been had, without any election, the House ad journed till Monday. It is worthy of remark, as indicating how completely the South rules the North, that all the candidates, but one, were Southern men. In the 5th and 6th ballot, Levi Lincoln received 4 and 11 votes. Slaveholders would not They have been busy in capturing slavers, res- tolerate a Speaker from a free state; if any serious euing our fellow-men from the horrors of the attempt were made to elect such a one, you would refuse the demand of the Governor of Virginia should be guilty of such abandoned wickedness.—

board a cargo of slaves which I have ready there. I have middle passage, and restoring them to their coun- soon see southern politicians trampling on party, for three persons, charged as fugitives from justice, But, the following scrap from the Tallahasse (Flor try and homes; while our men-of-war have been and going en masse against the North. Free state on the accusation of "having feloniously stolen ida," paper, of the 30th November, gives some inactive, and our flag has been used to protect the members tamely acquiesce. What shameful sub- and carried away from the state of Virginia, a ne- countenance to the report. servicincy. It is not theirs to aspire at equality of gro slave, the property of a citizen of the Bo-No—the testimony of Lieutenant Armitage, we power. The height of their ambition is to obey. How well are they prepared to admire the senti-ments of the vassals of Neoptolemus:—

"To shoe along telongs the art to rule,
Who beat the sceptre from the hand of Jove:
To thee of right devolves the puwer supreme,
From thy great ancestors deliver'd down:—
Speak, then, our royal lord, and we obey."

"THE BALLOTINGS FOR SPEAKER. - The National Intelligencer of the 16th, says, The House af Representatives spent some time on Sat unday and Saturday night last, in a vain attempt to make choice of a Speaker, to preside over the deliberations of the House. The members who have been denied a recognition as members from New Jersey appeared, notwithstanding that denial, and claimed the right to vote for Speaker, tendering their votes accordingly; which, however, were not taken into account;-Some other members also voted under protest, expressed or understood against the action by which the members from New Jerscy were prevented from voting as other

After the first voting, which may be regarded as the expression of the real preference of the members, severally, the votes of members were evidently given, in the latter trials especially, in some instances, rather experimently than with any expectation that they were to decide in favor of any particular candidate.

This day begins the third week of the Session. and it is as uncertain at this moment, as it has ever been, who will be the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the present Congress-"

OUR MORAL REPUTE. - The European correspondent of the National Intelligencer, understood to be Mr. Walsh, grieves not a little at the influence our bank suspensions have had on the public sentiment of Europe. "Our suspensions," he says, "so far as they seem to include bad faith to our European creditors, and to operate mischievously on our political and social order and welfare, deeply injure our moral repute, and counteract the in fluence of our political institutions."

In the paper containing this remark, there are three advertisements of slaves to be sold, amounting in all to more than two hundred, and one, offering a reward of \$200 for a runaway. The last sets forth that the slave went off without any provocation! The slaves advertised for sale, are described as possessing many useful qualifications. 'Out of the one hundred," (negroes,) says James Kent, "there are seventy-six working hands, young, strong and healthy, nearly equally divided as regards sex. Among them are carpenters, shoemakers, and several good house-servants." "Wishing to change my pursuit," says Reuben Carnal, "I will sell my plantation in this parish, together with more than 100 slaves, stock of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs," &c.

These advertisements are inserted in one of the first papers of the country, published at the seat of a government, which is founded on the doctrine their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-

Have the publishers of the Intelligencer ever considered, what kind of an influence such adverisements necessarily have on our "moral repute," and to what extent they must nullify the efpensions are but temporary in their effects .-The hurtful influence of one act of bad faith on our moral repute may be counteracted by general integrity. But, slavery is a system of bad faith. From the year when we proclaimed in justification of our revolt from Great Britain, that all men are born free and equal, to this day, a period of more than sixty years, our nation has been a living lie in the eyes of Europe. Our existence has been marked by a continued series of the grossest contradictions to the principles we then professed. Can a single act of bad faith to Europe, transient mies. 'The cruelties inflicted upon our frontier's like so injuriously as slavery, the monstrous practical untruth, of which we have been guilty for nore than half a century?

It is worthy of notice, that while our European correspondents, and newspaper press, are anxious to communicate to the American people, the strictures made by foreigners on their acts and institutions generally, they seldom report the reproaches heaped upon us by a foreign press, on account of our gross inconsistency in the matter of slavery. that the state authority ought to make some altera- It is a well known fact, that the conjunction of slavery and democracy in this republic is a standing subject of sarcasm and bitter mockery, with the monarchists of Europe, and a constant source of humiliation and mourning to the friends of liberal principles. More than any other cause, perhaps, it serves to uphold despotism, and delay the triumph of rational liberty in the old world. And yet, such papers as the National Intelligencer, such correspondents as Mr. Walsh, shut their eyes to the fact, and scarcely allude to the reproaches of foreigners on this subject, except to reprimand them for their ignorance and incredulity.

To what infatuation has this institution of the South subjected our countrymen! How abject they become under its influence! What can be more degrading, than the course of conduct they pursue, out of courtesy to the very men, who have involved us all in an extreme disgrace! What American, having any portion of self-respect, does not blush to see his countrymen wearing so tamely the yoke imposed by southern arrogance?

THE DISCORDANT ELEMENT .- If any proof were wanting to establish the fact, that slavery is the chief element of discord in our Union, it would be necessary simply to refer to the frequent collisions between the free and slave-holding states. with regard to fugitives from labor, and fugitives from justice. A critizen of Ohio gives aid to a runaway, and Kentucky demands the man of charity as a fugitive from justice. Slaves run off from Kentucky, and Ohlo is required to chain the sympathies of her citizens, and make her officers of justice slave-catchers. Maine refuses to deliver up to Georgia, two of her citizens, charged with having stolen away a slave; and Georgia thereupon threatens her sister state with vengeance, even at the expense of the federal constitution. Next Virginia and New York are at swords' points. The Executive of New York took it upon him, not long since, in the exercise of his prerogatives, to Florida war. We could not think it possible it away. I will give an extract from a letter sent here

rough of Norfolk." Grand juries in slave states patrick to Cuba to purchase blood hounds; to pay are not infallible. The case of the much-abused for which, the Union bank advanced five thousar Mahan proves this. Governor Seward too, may dollars in specie. We decidedly approve of this have remembered, that the fame acquired by our Governor in abandoning to the justice of a foreign useful beyond their cost."!! Executive, an innocent citizen of Ohio, was not very enviable. He ventured, therefore, to inquire proposition to use blood hounds against the Indi into the case, and, finding the persons innocent, ans, could never have originated in a country, refused to surrender them.

The result, it was easy to foresee. Slaveholders must have their own way. Long habits of commanding their own slaves, and of domineering over the know so well how to use? political slaves of the north, have made them haughty and imperious. They are infalliblethey cannot do wrong: they are the masters-their will must be law. Oppose them, and they be- ges, had to import blood hounds from Cuba, to re come furious.

Accordingly, in his late message to the Virginia than a match for their best-armed troops." legislature, Governor Gilmer introduces the subject in such a way as to surprise even the editors of the National Intelligencer, habituated as they are to the outbursts of slaveholding fury. They quote the concluding observations of the Governor's munication.

"It is very much" says Gov. Gilmer, "to be deplored that, when the excitement of the public mind in the South, justly caused by the unwarrantable assaults upon our institutions and our rights by organized societies in the States having no slaves, was beginning to subside, the Executive of so powerful and influential a size as New York should have adopted a construction of the Constitution which has induced him to disregard one of its imperative requisitions, upon grounds so well calculated to inspire the infatuated abolitionists with new hopes and fresh zeal in their unholy crusade against our property and our peace, and at the same time to assure them of immunity and protection from responsibility for the violation of our

We are sorry that we have not been able to obtain a copy of the message. We doubt not that strong measures are recommended. What if Virginia should act on the principle of Governor Gilmer, and declare by law that all citizens of New York, coming into the state, should be regarded as ral of the settlements, they will sustain their schools with doing so, with the intent of feloniously stealing out aid from friends. In others they need help. and carrrying off slaves, and should be dealt with accordingly?

Who does not see that all these dissensions springing out of this miserable slave-system betoken its downfall. They tend to force on the pub- farmers. They make property much faster than their paler lic mind the conviction, that nothing but the extinction of slavery can secure the republic from in- those "who can't take care of themselves," outstrip them in testine broils and convulsions.

A New Danger .- For the honor of human nature we could wish, that our enemies, in their opmonstrous, as to be without advocates. Last the colored people have never injured him, but he does not employed by slave holders to arouse public sentiment in the West against slavery! Now it is announced, that abolitionists are engaged in the "desperate game" of marshalling runaway slaves on our Northern frontier, whose bayonets at some fu- throw down my fences, I will put them up again, but ture period may do the same service for the British Government, which in past times was done fect of our "political institutions?" Bank-sus- by the tomahawk and scalping knife of the sav-

The following ridiculous article we take from the Western Telegraph, a democratic paper published at Rossville

Dangers of Abolitionism

Runaway Slaves hired in Canada.-It may not be generally known that all the slaves, which the Abolitionists are seducing from their masters are provided with immediate and ample means for their escape into the Canadas, where they are hired, armed and drilled as soldiers, and made to neatly cultivated fields, and good fences, showed that the believe that the Americans are their natural enein its results, affect our "moral repute" anything men by the British Government in the Revolutionary and late wars, through the Indians, are still fresh in the remembrance of us all. But these savage tools of that Government of such lofty pretensions in every thing that is Christian like, have passed away, and what is to supply their place with the tomahawk and scalping knife, and with the barbarous murders of helpless women and children? The negroes, most assuredly. And can it be that any American citizen is accessary to this unholy plot against the peace and safety of his country? We wish we could say otherwise. It is a desperate game of the Abolitionists, to rob southern planters of their property who cannot for a moment, we are willing to suppose, be sensible of the danger impending its success.

In this matter, we speak not from vague rumor out from our own eye sight. At the British Fort Malden, we lately saw a large number of negroes in full British uniform and had conversation with several; all of whom acknowledged that they had absconded from the south and were helped by abolitionists through Ohio. One even went so far as to say that he belonged to Wm. S. Byrant, a saddler in Paris, Bourbon county, Ky.; and expressed a desire to meet his master in Canada. They said four had lately arrived there from Missouri, two from Tennessee, and five from Kentucky, and that in the two provinces there were nearly three thousand colored troops! What a comment upon the British Government! Black troops to keep an intelligent people in awe!

We vastly mistake the spirit of Southern peo ple, if they submit to this outrage upon their rights by the British Government, and do not raise in mass, if it is continued, to apply a remedy which has twice been so successfully applied by American citizens to British interference and intolerance. We have stated the facts and are satisfied to leave the matter by pressing it upon their immediate and attentive consideration

However much credit may be due to the author and propagators of this story, on the score of malignity and gullibility, one thing is certain, they may enjoy the conviction that they are a very harmless set of men. Some lies are too silly to a free man. The colored man would not show his paper for do mischief.

It is a misfortune to be at once venomous and impotent-to have the poison, but not the fang of malice. Such is the condition of the pro-slavery press of Ohio. Its disgusting servility, its total sacrifice of principle and truth, its spiteful persecution land in this settlement is cultivated much better than it was of abolitionists, are associated with so much imbecility, as to excite no other feelings than mingled sensations of pity and loathing.

BLOOP HOUNDS .- We have hitherto said nothing of the reports in circulation, concerning the intention of our government to use blood hounds in the

"We learn the Governor has sent Colonel Fitz course, and have confidence that they will prove

One inference, at least, we may draw. The where it was not rather a common practice to use them, in hunting down slaves. Why should not slave holders have a partiality for weapons, they

How would this fact read in history? "The United States, with all their power, finding themselves too weak to subdue a few thousand avathem of enemies whose naked bravery was more

DEEPLY INTERESTING FACTS.

We hope every reader will weigh well the fact stated in the following peculiarly interesting con-

DR. BAILEY: -- You are at liberty to make such use as yu please of the following facts .--

I have recently visited, for the purpose of established schools, lecturing on education, temperance, &c., the follows ing settlements of colored people:-Columbus, Circlevie, Lancaster, Chillicothe, Piketon, Big Bottom, (nine mes from Piketon,) Jackson co., Gallia co., Scioto co., Portamoth and three settlements in Brown co. There are now school in all but three of the above settlements. There are schools at Springfield, Urbana, two in Logan co., one in Shelby co. Mercer co. Dark co. and Gallipolis severally. Form the other settlements I have not heard. There are more than twenty teachers from Oberlin engaged in chored schools. Some of these are in Canada, and the others in his state. Several of these settlements I had visited before. The improvements, since my former visit, in knowledge, temperance, sobriety, industry and agriculture, are truly lelightful to one, who wishes to see them delivered from that cruel prejudice, which has so long palsied all their energies. Bro. Smith. (who generously gives his time,) and account

have been received with enthusiastic joy in almost every ettlement. The desire for schools was remarkable. In seve.

Many of these settlements are surrounded by a degraded. vicious set of whites, who do all in their power to keep them down. In proof of this, let facts speak,

There is a settlement of seven families, 15 miles from Chillicothe. Six of these own land. They are thriving neighbors. It is rather mortifying to the whites, to have all kinds of improvement. A colored man taught their school one quarter or more, and at the close, was prompt ly paid. Some time after this, their school-house was set on position to us, would preserve at least the show of chased in the neighborhood, and collected timbers and boards reason. There is no falsehood so glaring, that it for a house. One night, these were set on fire and burned cannot find believers among them; no absurdity so up. A Justice of the Peace leads the opposition. He says man rises in the morning, and finds two or three hundred ods of fence torn down, and his cattle in his grain.

One of the colored men was asked one day, "why do you not burn their houses and pull down their fences! "Because," said he, "that is too mean a business; if they will never touch theirs."

Last summer, a colored man in Jackson co., had a harn burnt. There was a very valuable horse in it, which perished in the flames. I think the loss may be estimated at one thousand dollars. I may have forgotten respecting the

Another man, who keeps a small store or grocery, discovered a fire under it one night, just in time to save it. There was a keg of powder directly over the fire. The house was near the store, and had the fire communicated to the powder, doubtless the whole family would have been blown un Thomas Woodson, who gave \$900 for himself and family. is said to be the best farmer in Jackson co.; he own 372 acres of land. The numerous stacks of bay and grain the manager was no apprentice. He is now worth \$10,000. Most of the people in this settlement are in good circum. stances. They have as good a school as there is in the township. A respectable physician told me, he thought was the most forward school in the township.

Notes have been forged against colored men living Gallia co., to the amount of \$300.

One day a man was "hauling in corn," when he observed a fire at the back part of his farm, near his fence. He called to his wife to run out, and said he would come as soon as he hitched his horses. They were not gone more than 14 minutes, but when they returned, he found his gun missing, for which, a few days previous, he had paid \$18. There are seven or eight families in this settlement, and they own 883 acres of land. One man raised 200 bushels of wheat, and 400 of corn. He has 28 hogs, 6 horses and colts, and 12 head of cattle.

A colored man in Brown co. found a steer in his garden one morning, and he called his dog to drive it out. The creature jumped the fence and lamed itself so badly that he thought it could not live; so he killed it and made enquiries for its owner, saving he would pay its value. At length an owner came, and made him pay three times its value. Many make it a practice to take all the advantage they can. The land in the upper settlement is miserably poor; I do not see how they live upon it. I did not establish that settlement, for the want of funds. I believe if the agent of these people had set them across the Ohio river. and given them 25 cents a piece, it would have been better for them than the present arrangement. The kidnappers are among them very frequently, and almost always come on the Sabbath.

I spent a Sabbath in the settlement near Georgetown, and, during the forenoon meeting, Geo. Mulhollan, a colored man from Georgetown, and Mordecai Levi, a white man, entered the house. They showed by their actions that they came for some other purpose, than the worship of God. They would go out and consult, and then come in again. There was a strange colored man in the house, whom they supposed a runaway. They did not like to attempt to take him before me. At the close of the meeting, Levi asked me " I was going to preach there in the evening.'

This stranger found an old acquaintance, and accompa nied him home. Levi and his gang followed after, and were about to take him; when some one told them that he was some time. Some one advised him to show it if they would give him one dollar; they gave him the dollar, and he produced his paper. They went away quite abashed. Lavi was once a member of the Methodist Church; he now prowle about the settlement every Sabbath, seeking whom he may devour. I have forgotten the names of the others. The two years ago when I visited it,

An extract or two of a letter from the teacher at Big Bottom, will show what the spirit of the whites is in that vi-

"As to our white neighbors, the excitement is seven times greater than when you were here. They have tried every way they could devise, to frighten me away; also to frighten the colored people to induce them to send me about a week since, written to the colored people of Jack-

n:- You are well aware that considerable excitement has been produced in our hitherto peaceful parts by your dishite female for your teacher. Had you have kept faith with the first whom we have every reason to believe is well qualified, you would have been encouraged as you have en heretofore; for be assured, that we have no objections to your educating your children or yourselves. We will so far as in our power protect you in so doing, by your doing it by your own colored teachers, and them you have abundantly. We now apprise you, that we have notified the itizens of this township to meet on Saturday next at Sharonville, to take the subject into consideration, and be assured if you persist in keeping your straggling stranger as your teacher, that all dealings between us will have to cease.-We hope you will take up the subject, and give us friendly answer before that day.' It was signed "Many

"On Sabbath the following communication was sent to the hills: -

We have his day, (that is Saturday,) held a meeting, which we notified you, and have entered into resolutions such as we intimated to you would be done, if you continued to keep your female stroll as your precentress. We have done what we thought and still think, is the best thing for each of us. You, so far, have treated us with contempt in giving no reply to our communication. We now give you the ensuing week to do what we think your duty, that is, discharge your tutoress, and all will go as hereto-

'You must, on cool reflection, know that those who pretend to be so particularly your friends are scattering the firebrands of discord wherever they locate themselves, and are making your condition worse, and must ultimately end in total separation by coercive means. The time is come that comething must be done, and we have done what we have considered our duty, and now choose ye what you will do that is, live with us as formerly, or a total stop of intercourse as friends and neighbors.

Yours in friendship if you wish it.

MANY CITIZENS." Perhaps come explanation is necessary, respecting "dis charging one of their own color," A colored young man from Jackson co. had circulated a subscription for a school, As soon as the teachers came from Oherlin, he chose to at tend school rather than teach, and thus better qualify himself to teach. He saw the subscribers and they released him. Ms. McMullen, (an influential white man.) saw me a few days afterwards and said, he thought the colored people would do better without their present teacher-asked why they did not keep their own color. I told him that he was not qualified, and he chose to attend school and qualify himself. Judge Hampton, an elderly man, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, said, he supposed the young man was not qualified to teach. I told Mr. McMullen I was doing all I could to prepare colored teachers, and if there were well qualified teachers among them, I would now be in favor of their teaching.

Judge Hampton said, he had no objection to the school and told me to assure the teacher, that if she was insulted he would protect her. He would do what he could to have

Mr. McMullen said sev ral times that he had no objection to the school, but others had. I told him if he would give their names, I would call on them. This he refused to do. He said the house would be burned if the school went on .-He said, he did not blame the colored people. I told him "if he did not blame them, it would be very wrong to burn their house. I do not challenge you to mob, nor do I court punishment; neither would I have you comm't such a sin a. Day. gainst God; but, if you are determined to commit violence. return, and I will bear it with all possible patience. If brick-bats are the best arguments you have, bring them on." He said, he hoped I would not think that he would do any thing. I replied, I have no fear of violence, unless some in thuential men encourage it. "And the very way to get up a mob is for every man to prophecy that there will be one." remained in the neighborhood from Wednesday until the next Monday. Mr. McMullen said it was generally believ ed that I was an "abolition preacher." I told him I was no a minister, and as to abolition, I had never delivered an abolition lecture to the colored people. "There is no occasion for it; if they were in favor of slavery, they would go to the south, and put their necks under the yoke." I told him ! lectured on education, temperance, industry, economy, &c If any person wished to know what I said to the people they could come and hear-I had no secrets; it certainly was not desirable to have an ignorant population in our milst. I inculcated the spirit of meekness and love, and invisted upon their never revenging an insult. When they were wronged, to bear it patiently. This certainly cannot he myou or your neighbors." He replied, "it is impossible to convince my neighbors that you are not an abolitio preacher." Said I, "if your neighbors are so inconsistent that they will not listen to the truth, and will not come to the light, I do not know that it is my duty to stop endeaworing to do good, any more than it was the duty of the a postles when they were commanded not to preach the gospel. I shall not urge the people to keep their teacher, nor the teacher to stay. I would stay; and if it were necessary that he and his neighbors should drink my blood, they might do it: but in such a case, I could not prove traitor to God and humanity. No reasonable man could say a word

slumber over such outrages?" Another extract will show the spirit breathed by the teach er, who has created so much alarm in the town. The wicked flee when no man pursueth. This looks like one chasing a thousand, for a whole town to call a public meeting for self defence, against what? a foreign enemy? a band of reckless savages? No, against a single, defenceless, pious female. But to the extract,-"They have threatened me with a coat of tar and feathers, and a ride on a rail beyond the limits of "their hitherto peaceful county.' The reports that the whites have made and circulated about me are mean and vile. I feel that for me to leave at such a time as this, would be a lasting injury to the people. My trust is in the Lord, and in all this commotion he has kept me in perfect peace. Should I fall a victim to the fury of these wicked men, it is but little that they can do. The thought of departing from Christ is more dreadful than death, (for that long since has lost its terror.) I oft times wonder that my mind should remain quiet when so much is said and done: but it is of grace, Oh! it is infinite, boundless, sovereign wrace to vileness given. My cup of enjoyment is sometime full, yes, it overflows. The smiles of Jesus cheer me, though solitary and lonely. His presence imparts life and health to the soul."

against the school. Can the judgments of heaven long

The letter, from which these extracts were taken, was not written with the most distant expectation that it would appear before the public.

It was at my earnest solicitation, they were handed in for publication .- ED. PHIL.

Are not such laborers worthy of their hire? She says-" have not had an anxious thought with regard to temporal affairs. The earth is the Lord's, and he knows what is best for me to have, and that he will bestow, else his promise fails." Yet she will not get more than enough to pay her

Will not some of the stewards of the Lord who feel it more blessed to give than to receive, contribute of their mite to sustain teachers in some of these settlements. The Ladies, Anti-Slavery Society have already overdrawn their treasury to a considerable amount. The colored people must be educated, before slavery will be abolished. Said one of the oldest clerical abolitionists in this state, "I depend for the It is based on the second section of the article unoverthrow of slavery entirely upon the elevation of the colored people, and refusing to commune with slaveholders." A man who has been a member of the Legislature several years said, "Education will bring the colored people up from their degratation. This will remove the prejudice and nothing else way" Lecturers are paid. Are Teachers Provided, That the actual settler or settlers shall doing a less important or less self-denying work than lectupublic sentiment, than the improvement of the colored peo- State for their own individual use, until the year ple of Cincinnati.

Funds can be forwarded to Miss CLARISSA WRIGHT, Talmadge, Portage co., Ohio, or given to me. When there arging one of your own color, and taking a straggling is so much to be done among the colored people, I can hardly bear the thought of stopping to collect funds. All funds put into my hands will be acknowledged in the Philan-

> In behalf of the needy. A. D. BARBER.

P. S. I am making arrangements to collect statistica facts respecting the colored people of this state; I wish to ascertain the number of people, amount of property, &c. A. D. B.

Remarks by the Editor.

What man of humanity, after reading this affecing statement, does not burn with indignation at the cruelty with which these oppressed, much suffering, but noble people have been treated .-These are the people, whom our laws insult, by demanding from them large securities that they shall not become, a township charge! These are the people, whom white ruffians abuse with impunity, whom white gentlemen and ladies make ubjects of their refined witticisms. These are the people, whom, according to slave holders, and their apologists at the North deep drenched in servility, cannot take care of themselves. These are the people, whose magnanimous efforts at selfmprovement, in the face of untold difficulties, the Western College of Teachers refused to commend. These are the people, whom Colonizationists would exile from our shores, as nuisances to society. These are the people, whom the legislators of Ohio have excluded from the full benefits of common law, from the benefits of education, from the constitutional right of petition. These are the people, who, the present speaker of our house of representatives declared, had no more right to peition than dogs. These are the people, whom the members and ministers of the church of that most universally neglected.

God of the poor! what wonder if thy vengeance should fall on this blood-guilty nationwhat wonder if the sword of justice should be unsheathed against us.

> "And haughty might "That mocks at right.

"Like the vile dust be trampled on the ground !" But with what words shall we speak of that

fearless humanity, which, in the delicate form of woman, "melting to the suppliant's tear," asserts the cause of the colored man, when the christian minister, whose business it is to withstand onpression, turns his back upon him? It is not in the power of language, to expres the meanness of the one, or the sublime virtue of the other.

A CARD.

DR. BALLEY:-Please acknowledge in the Philanthro colored schools, \$3,00 from Rev. Mr. Finney, from Me.

A. D. BARBER.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. - Little has occurred in the Legislature, so far, of interest to anti-slavery reathe services of an intelligent gentleman in Columbus, who will from time to time transmit us accounts of any movements in that body with respect to abolitionism. By a letter he sends us, pubished in another column, it will be seen that antislavery petitions in the House have been referred to a select committee. For this courtesy, strange to say, we are indebted to Representative FLOOD. Let petitions be rolled in. We know some of our friends have no hope of this legislature. For one, we are determined to proceed on the assumption that our representatives are honest, until their lawful master, producing many good and sufficient acts prove them otherwise.

WESTERN PA. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. - By the proceedings of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slaery Society, just received, we perceive it has taken a decided stand against a separate political organization. The following resolution was

"Resolved, That as some of the brethren abroad seem very zealous for the organization of an antislavery political party, this Society expresses it as their solemn conviction that a movement of this counties of Ohio, near Lake Erie, I was sitting kind, at this time at least, is exceedingly unwise and impolitic."

MISTAKE.—The Western Protestant Herald of Louisville is mistaken in saying, that the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, resolved in favor of organizing a distinct political party, and nominated Mr. Birney for the Presidency. It was sir, this all transpired not more than two hundred New York, not more, we believe, than forty-four persons, that made this movement,-a movement which has met with but little favor among Abo-

The Herald will doubtless correct the error.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA rives .- Since writing our article about the speak ership, we learn by the National Intelligencer, that the House on the 16th succeeded in electing Robert M. T. Hunter, representative from Virginia, as Speaker. He received 119 out of 232 votes; being convinced me that the conscience of the slavesupported by all the Whigs, and nearly all the states right member from the South.

A BAD BUSINESS FOR KENTUCKY, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA SLAVE-TRADERS .- Scoundrel negrotraders may well tremble for their debts, when they read the following decision. Surely "the robbery of the wicked shall destroy them."

Important Decision of the Federal Court .-The Natchez Free Trader says: "We learn from undoubted authority that a most important decision has been made by the Federal Court at Jackson. Judge Gholson presiding, in the case of Hickman. vs. Rose, by which the doctrine is established. that all contracts for negroes brought into the State of Mississippi and sold "as merchandise," subsequent to the 1st day of May, in the year 1833, are llegal, and, as such, are null and void. This decision must, of necessity, have an important bearing on Mississippi debts to northern negro-traders, to the amount of at least two millions of dollars .der the head of "slaves," in the amended constitution of the State, in these words.

"Sec. 2. The introduction of slaves into this State, as merchandise or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, 1833: not be prohibited from purchasing slaves in any It is admitted that nothing has done more to change State in this Uniou, and bringing them into this For the Philanthropist.

MY DISTRESSES. Dr. Bailey: - It is not a little astonishing, after all the experience you have had in anti-slavery matters, and all the evils you have seen flow my slaves to the Little Miami. There I lost his from the mad care r of Abolitionists, that you should still continue the champion of their reckless enterprize. But this only proves, to what a fearful distance from the exercise of sober reason fanaticism will drive a man. How long, sir, will you not pause and consider? How long will blindness and infatuation prevent you from looking get him. He replied, I could not tell thee for at the swelling tide of multiplied and growing \$10,000. Just as I was going to bed, the old man mischiefs which manifestly have their origin in the disorderly movements of phrenzied philanthropy? You cannot be a stranger to the deranged state of society all over the country, which has been produced by putting in motion the discordant elements of Abolitionism. Churches, that have grown old and wealthy and respectable, that have lived in peace for scores of years, that could sleep and take their ease, have been disturbed and distracted and broken to fragments by the introduction of this "vexed question." And what else could have been looked for? It has turned out just as every rational man could have anticipated. What, sir! minister of the gospel preach about negro's rights in a respectable congregation of white christians, and expect religion to prosper? O most glaring, palpable absurdity! What respectable white christian in this enlightened age, that has any respect for the dignity of the Caucasian family, can sit calmly and hear a minister undertake to show that a negro's rights are as sacred as a white man's? And then, who, whether Christian, Jew, Mahomedan or Pagan, that has any proper pride of character, can prevent his soul rising with holy indignation, at hearing a hair-brained fellow undertake to show, that "God hath made of one blood all nations, &c." Ah, sir! it is too late in the day to attempt to revive this antiquated sen-This is an age of science, an age of intellectual light, sir .- Men are not to be gulled now. Churches may be broken up, revivals of religion may be disowned, piety extinguished and good men driven to infidelity, but rely on it, sir, you Jesus, who came to preach to the poor, have al- can never make the present age believe, that a nigger is any thing more than a nigger. Again; the civil discord that prevails every

where, ought to admonish you to consider. What right have you to publish any thing against negro slavery in this free country? Every week your columns are filled with backneved stories, quoted l in the dark ages, just as though a man with a dark skin could have rights! Do you not also see, what political strife is kindled by this wild-fire of human madness? And then, sir, the moral sentiment of the whole country stands in jeopardy every hour. Witness the case of Doctor Brooke of Oakland, Clinton county, Ohio, a man who (till he became deranged by Aboliuonism,) sustained a fair reputation, possessed correct moral sentiments, and was esteemed by all, who knew him, an honest and benevolent man. Now, how fallen! he has not only ruined his reputation, but he has disgraced religion. It is currently reported, it may not be true however, (and charity requires me to hope it is not true,) that Dr. Brooke, under the influence of abolition philanthropy, in cold blood, with all pist the following sums of money put into my hands for the gravity of a Quaker, and not having the fear of God before his eyes, (as the old law forms read,) 25 cts., from a gentleman in Mansfield by the hand of Mrs. | did in the night season repair to a point, where a Virthe night with his fifteen slaves, (all lawful property.) and then and there in company with one or ders. We are happy to state that we have secured advise the said negro slaves, that they were men and that they had a right to use the legs which the Lord had made for them, to their own advantage. I could name other cases of a similar kind, and

equal turpitude, at the very recital of which the

ears of every good and honest man ought to tingle.

Take the following. A few days since, I was in an adjoining county at the house of a friend, where I saw a deluded female slave, who, under the influence of a disordered imagination, had runaway from all the comforts and enjoyments of "slavery," and was bound for "one of the Canadas." I, as an honest man should, and as the good Apostle did in the case of the fugitive slave, Onesimus, endeavored to prevail on the woman to return to her arguments, and making many quotations from Scripture, as a pious man naturally would; but all to no purpose. She, as obstinate as a heretic in the fire, persisted in her own way, and actually undertook to show, that the color of the skin could not affect one's right to liberty. Strange perversion of intellect! Thus you see, sir, the effects of your mad schemes. If things go on thus, in a short time the property of "our Southern brethren will convert itself into men and women, and walk off. And then, the pernicious effects that will be pro duced on the negros of the free states. Last summer, as I was making a tour across the northern one day in a tavern, taking some rest and refreshment, when a gentleman entered and to the no small astonishment of the company, related the following alarming tale. Said he, "A few days ago I was at ---; I put up at the tavern ofand, after being seated a few minutes, in came great nigger and took his seat in the bar-room, and that too without even pulling off his hat." small Convention of Abolitionists at Warsaw, miles off. Indeed, I have seen alarming symptoms myself as far South as 40° North latitude, and I have no hesitancy in declaring it as my settled conviction, that if Abolitionism cannot be put down by some means, it will not be five years till all the iggers in the free states will entertain strong suspicions that they are men.

PHILO PATRIDOS. Yours, &c.,

Sardinia, Dec. 12, 1839.

For the Philanthropist. CONVERSATION WITH A SLAVEHOLDER DR. BAILEY:-A few evenings since I spent the night with a slaveholder from Ky. The interview holder is in favor of immediate emancipation. I shall be able to call to mind but a small part of the to be. conversation. Such as I can remember you are at liberty to use in any manner you think proper For myself, I wish that our pro-slavery men, and especially ministers, could have heard the state ments and admissions made by this slaveholder.

A. You spoke, sir, a short time since of pursuing your "runaways." Do you blame the slave for escaping from slavery .- Would you not run away if you were a slave?

Slaveholder. I presume I should. I do no blame the slave for attempting his escape. I think very slave that can take care of himself ought to an away. A. I saw a man from Ky, a few days since

vith advertisements offering \$250 reward for the apprehension of a fugitive who was also called in the advertisement a "Methodist preacher." I was asked by an inn-keeper if I would not tell the pursuer where he was, provided I knew. I replied, "No: I am not going to be made a hound of to catch their runaways." S. I would not catch any person's slave but my

own. If I lived in a free state, I would give a runaway something to eat and let him pass on. Slavery is an evil, but we cannot get along without holding slaves in a slave state.

A. There are many who betray fugitives jusfor the sake of the reward.

S. All they care for is our money. They de not care any thing about us, (slaveholders.) A. Did you ever know any one give in any part of the reward? Do they not always re-

S. Of course they do. There are a great many n your state that will betray. I pursued one of track. I travelled on towards Logan co., until I suffering that very few would. came to an inn kept by an old Quaker. I knew us if they were emancipated, they would cut he must have called here if he passed this way. I their masters throats. Could you hear Mr. made several inquiries, but the old man gave me of Cincinnati, give an account of the manner he no satisfaction. I told him I would give him \$200 if he would tell me where he was, so that I might at throat-entting. He is a stout athletic man, who said. I have been thinking about your offer, and as I am cramped for money I will tell thee if I can find him. If he is in the settlement in Logan co. I can find him. In the morning, we started together, and rode some distance, when the old man said, "I must have something to drink." So I treated him, and when we got to the borders of the plantation where fugitives usually call, he requested me to stay back. He went to the house and returned saying; thy slave has not been in this settlement. I am sorry to lose the \$200. I then came back to the Miami and tracked him to the house of a religious man. I labored with this man sometime, but he would give me no information. I then tried his wife, and I labored with them half a day before I could get any information. At last I got it out of them. I went to the place and got my boy. My boy said he passed for a free man until he got to the house above referred to. As he approached the house he heard the voice of prayer. He thought it would be safe to tell such a man his condition. [Had he not a right to expect that a man who loved God would love his neighbor A. Do you think that slavery is a profitable

S. It is to me. That is the reason I hold slaves. Interest is the governing principle of man. A. You remarked that, "slavery is an evil." should think that when one of these evils runs away

you would rejoice to get rid of him. S. O, they are profitable evils. I think I manage my slaves better than most slaveholders. I encourage my slaves to ask me for any thing they wish. I forbid my slaves going into the village and working half the night, and then perhaps they get nothing but a drink of whiskey for it. This is what injures our slaves, working nights for wages. Yet the slaves would not work if eman-But this slave-holder had to threaten to from love-sick poets, or bills of rights published flog his slaves to keep them from working nights "for wages."]

A. It costs a good deal to buy your slaves Then a free man will accomplish twice as much as a slave. I understand they work off a set of hands on the cotton and sugar plantations in about five years. Now leaving the moral bearings out of the question, would it not be for the interest of the

master to employ free laborers?" S. It costs more to hire laborers in the slave states, than it does with you. I have seven hands in my work, and I should have to give hired hands \$1 25 per day. Now, I get them for nothing. There are not the improvements in the slave states that there are in the free. Necessity is the mother of invention. A man that can get others to do his ish slavery by his judgments. But I have no work for nothing, will not be likely to work himself. They manage their slaves very poorly down South. They do not give them half enough to eat and drink. In many instances the French ginia gentleman on a journey west, had put up for starve them to death. Since the Americans began to settle among them they are not so cruel. I subject, just keep your commissioners at home. e seen 40 or 50 slaves, two others, also evil disposed persons, did, contra- in the hot sun, without any hats, and a lazy driver sustain slavery. You have asked legislation, and ry to all reason and good conscience, persuade and sitting on the fence with whip in hand. I have in time it will come. often thought that if I were one of the negroes, I would make him get off the fence very quick.

One day a slave was flogged for some triffing offence. He was so injured that he could not stand. The master did not appear to be satisfied. When they were about to leave the field, he told his boys they might do what they pleased with him. They took some hoes and chopped him to PIECES IN TAE FIELD. (There was nothing done with these murderers.) [He stated many more most startling facts, showing the cruelty with which slaves are treated; but as I cannot recollect

all the particulars, I omit them.]
A. You state the most blood-chilling facts that ever I heard. I do not see that Abolitionists have slandered you. I never heard an abolition lectu-

rer state worse facts than these. S. I tell them at the South that I am an abolitionist. I do not see how a man can be any thing else in principle. But so long as I "live among the Romans I must do as the Romans do." I admit that it is wrong to hold slaves.

A. Why then do you not emancipate your slaves? S. I have willed them free at my death. think I shall emancipate them before that time. But I treat my slaves better than most masters. If

I did not buy them they would be sold down A. This is very much like a highwayman, who should reply when you remonstrate with him for his cruelty, "If I do not rob this man, somebody

S. I know this is not a very logical way of rea soning. IF I WERE A CHRISTIAN I COULD NOT HOLD A SLAVE. It has often appeared o me the strangest thing in the world, that a Christian should pretend to hold a slave. The only question to be asked is, are they human-are they men? I admit that they are human. The foundation of all virtue and religion, is to love your neighbor as yourself; and this no slaveholder can do.

A. You speak sir, as though professing christians would be judged by one law, and non-professors by another. My Bible gives me no such information. You seem to see the duty of a christian; suppose you set your neighbors an example of "pure and undefiled religion."

S. I admit that there is one thing at the South that is very bad. It prevails to a considerable exent, even in Ky. The whites look upon the blacks as mere niggers, (that is, very degraded,) and they treat them as mere niggers; and by this

A. That is the very objection I have against your system. It converts human beings into "goods and chattels personal." It degrades men to brutes. Now suppose you looked upon them as men, and reated them as men-do you not think "by this means you would make them just what you think

S. Oh, you go on the supposition that they are nen, and have the susceptibilities of men! A. To be sure. I po go on the supposition that hey are men. This you have admitted. THere several facts were stated in reference to the colored

people in this state. S. These are exceptions. Have you not read hrenological books? You know there is a difference in the features of a colored man. There is no prominence on the calf of the leg, nor any

hollow in the bottom of the feet like ours. A. I have heard of phrenologists who talked about the "bumps" on the head, but I never knew before that "bumps" on the feet were an evidence of inferior mental power.

S. I think they are inferior to the whites.

A. According to phrenological principles, their nental capacities would be inferior. But if they are so, your oppression has made them so. S. If you believe in the equal gradation from he highest angel downwards, you must admit that they are inferior to the whites.

A. How do you know but they were superior, her so, the servants of the people at Washinguntil they were degraded by slavery? They can ton were willing. Look, then, ye merchants and A. How do you know but they were superior,

S. After all, they seem admirably adapted to be

slaves. You cannot enslave the Indiana. A. Ladmit that they manifest a patience under obtained his freedom, you would not be alarmed love that man. Now do you think he would cut ones, look!! look!!! and compute for yourselves. his master's throat?

S. One thing is very strange. The blacks

make the most cruel drivers in the world. A. This is perfectly natural. Men steeped in oppression are the very ones to oppress. Our forefathers, who left the endearments of "sweet home" and came to these Western wilds, were the very ones to imprison, or banish those who differed from them in opinion. Besides, all the selfish feelings of the driver are appealed to. He knows, that if he does not make the poorslaves exert themselves to their utmost, he will be flogged and put into the gang with the rest.

S. They hold each other as slaves, and if the have no mercy on themselves, they cannot expect otners to have on them.

A. I do not like to injure any person's feelings. (he has colored children.) but really I think there are some practices among the whites, that show greater depravity than this. I think it is rather worse for parents to sell THEIR OWN CHILDREN. than for a negro to enslave one of his own color. This you know is common at the South.

S. Yes; there was one of my neighbors who sold his own child, and its mother, to go down South. Sometime afterwards, one of my other neighbors returned from the South, and enquired for this man. I asked him what he wanted Said he, "I wish to tell him about that woman and his child whom he sold. They will kill her down there." On his next return from the South, he said the woman HAD BEEN WHIPPED TO DEATH, AND THE CHILD STARVED TO DEATH.

A. Do you think the slaves are more cruelly treated now than they were three or four years ago, before any thing was said about emancipa-

S. No; they are treated better. A. What is the best objection that slaveholders

rge against emancipation? S. The only one that they can bring, that wil at all satisfy their consciences, is the condition of your blacks in the free states. (He spoke decidedly against our oppressive laws.) There is the interest of the slaveholder, as I mentioned before. Men are influenced by interest. Do you ever expect to accomplish your object?

A. Yes. I do not know whether slaveholders will yield to the truth, or whether they will har den their hearts as Pharaoh did, until God aboldoubt that emancipation will take place.

S. Well: the former will be much the best way. A. I do not think that the Kentuckians can object to our "interference" with very good grace hereafter. If we "have nothing to do with the Do not send them here to ask us to enact laws to S. No reply.

After family devotion, (during which the slave and slaveholder were remembered,) he remarked, "I am like Bonaparte; he was a Catholic and imprisoned the Pope. I am an abolitionist and hold slaves. If any more of my slaves escape, I do not think I shall pursue them.

Yours, in behalf of the slave. A. D. BARBER.

For the Philanthr pist.

COLONIZATION.

FRIEND BAILEY:-In order that the readers of the Philanthropis may hear how the Colonization Society operates in this quarter, I shall give you the import of an address dolivered in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, the 12th of this month, by an agent of the society, and minister of the gospel. At the commencement, prayer was offered by the Lecturer. He then in a very solemn manner endeavored to impress the audience with the belief that they should upon all occasions, search diligently for God's own plan of doing business; and after finding that, should adopt and carry it on. (At this ime I listened for something in earnest.) He now began to rehearse the countless woes of Africaeemed to be well versed in the geography of the country, said in some parts nine-tenths of the naives were abject slaves; and amongst many other things of the like character, he said the worst form of slavery in the United States was not half so bad as the mildest form in Africa. Civilized Americans were not capable of such cruelty, as the savage daily inflicts upon his slaves, whose only motive for keeping them alive was to sell to some slave trader. He thought that God was making ise of slavery to christianize Africa. The missionaries in Africa have not been suffered to live more than two years and a half on an average. God frowns on that way of doing business; slave-traders can live with impunity in Africa, thereby receiving the smiles of heaven.

There might be a few inveterate slaveholders that advocated colonization from impure motives. But before the lecturer got through, he said, amongst the real slaveholders, colonization finds no support. God had never opened a way for the olored people to enjoy their freedom in this country. As a proof of this, the public mind is arrayed against it.

He did not stop to enquire, whether that was ight or wrong; it was so, and that was sufficient. t seemed that God had made an opening in Africa means make them just what they think them for the reception of our black population, and every inducement was offered them to go. If we could establish a Colony, it would be a place of refuge for the missionaries. (What! will you send another set of preachers there, to incur the displeasure of the Almighty, and bring his vengeance down upon their heads? Better send kidnappers if he smiles upon them!) Colonization did not create prejudice, because it existed long prior to any such society. Our reverend friend concluded, by hoping that he had hurt no person's feelings, and at the same time was willing to receive contrioutions.

> M. T. JOHNSON. Short Creek, Harrison co., Ohio, ? 24th of the 11th Mo., 1839.

NORTH.

For the Philanthropist. AN ANTIDOTE FOR HARD TIMES AT THE Let Congress at their session near at hand, or

lain that every man, woman and child, south of the Potomac, be allowed for the period of one year from the 1st of January next, to purchase and pay for in cotton, sugar, or other agricultural products of their own raising, so many of the necessaries and comforts of life as they might choose, either through pedlars, merchants or agents, entirely at their option. The cities of New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston, would of course have nearly the exclusive benefit of this new world of trade, which could thus be in one hour opened to

quire the full amount specified in the advertise- boast as noble an ancestry, as any people on the manufacturers! The discovery of a continent by Columbus, is a pigmy in comparison. Compute for yourselves, ye adepts in "losses and gains. how many hats, bonnets, shoes, stockings, gloves -how much broad-cloth, satinett, calico, brown Yet they tell and bleached shirting and sheeting think you the poor, destitute world at the south and within our own states, would be happy to buy of you and pay you for, too, instead of cheating you out of it and to that, add nails, glass, paint, &c., for comfortable building, instead of miserable herels for looks as though he never shed a tear; and I never habitations; and after these, the thousand drings knew him to, except when giving an account of his for comfortable and decent house-keeping, for books, emancipation. When he spoke of the kindness of stationary and teachers, and all in the gift of the the man who emancipated him, the tears trickled United States-yes, even the northern portion of down his cheeks-his voice faltered and he said, it, and will amount to a greater sum annually, than "I have not a brother in the world that I love as I all their foreign exports together. Look! ye blind

> For the Philanthropist. COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Ohio, December 13th, 1839 MR. EDITOR:-

I propose giving you a brief sketch occasionally the "sayings and doings" of our legislature during the present winter, so far as they may have a bearing on the important subject to which your paper is devoted. If by this means I can assist though it be but to a small extent, in enlightening the public mind, or subserve the interests, and aid, directly or indirectly, the cause of the oppressed, my object will be accomplished. I shall endeavor to give a plain statement of facts, generally without comment, and leave you and vonr readers to draw anch inferences as those facts may warrant

If at any time I shall misstate or misinterpret the language of our worthy representatives, they and your readers may rest assured it will not be done designedly, and it will always afford me much pleasure to be corrected when in error by

those who may be better informed. In the House this morning, for the first time this season, a petition was presented in relation to the right of trial by jury, by Mr. Rogers of Ashtabula, from citizens of that county, and another from citizens of the same county, asking the legislature to abolish all civil distinctions on account of color, both of which, on motion of that gentleman, were referred to the Standing Committee on the Judicia-

ry. As soon as the reference was announced, Mr. Flood of Licking, chairman of the committee, rose and asked if the motion to refer was decided, and upon being answered that it was, said he was very sorry. After the presentation of petitions was through with, Mr. Flood rose and moved a reconsideration of the vote referring these petitions to the Judiciary Committee, in order that they might be referred to a select committee of three, and that the usual courtesy of appointing the mover first on the committee might in this case be dispensed with, which was agreed to. The Speaker then appointed Messrs. Rodgers, Henderson of Hamilton, and Ford of Geanga, the committee. Mr. Ford asked to be excused from serving on the committee, which was granted. Mr. Henderson also asked to be excused, which was refused by the House. The Speaker then appointed Mr. Goodman of Marion upon the committee in the place of Mr. Ford.

Yours, &c. A LISTENER.

For the Philanthropist. A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER. December 2nd, 1839

MR. EDITOR:-

I would suggest the propriety of appointing a day of fasting and prayer. Who can tell the influence it would exert, if auti-slavery men would meet in prayer, and to hear anti-slavery addresses and sermons, and raise collections to aid the poor. fainting slave, and to spread truth on the holy cause of humanity. We all need to hamble our selves greatly in the sight of Almighty God, and pray for his blessing on our labors. We all should be more engaged in sympathy and love, more entirely consecrated to the cause of suffering, outraged

humanity. We fear our own hearts are not right. We do not sympathize for the sorrows and wrongs of the slave, our brother in chains. Were they our children, our parents, our husbands, our wives, our sisters, what zeal and activity, what liberality and uncompromising hostility, ave, were this the case, our whole souls, nerved with fixed determination, would fly to their relief. Our sympathies, now smothered, would swell to the skies, and like the voice of mighty thunders, call indignantly for their deliverance, and the restoration of all their rights. Should we not examine ourselves in reference to these things? Have I given my property, my talents, and all my influence, to support this holy cause? or have my tables grouned under the richest luxuries, while this poor Lazarus has lain at my very doors, unheeded and uncared for? Above all, have we prayed fervently and without ceasing? Have we on the armor of God, praying always with all prayer and supplications, knowing that the effectual fervent prayer availeth much? For our encouragement, we are told of that ancient servant of God, Elijah, who prayed and it rained not for three years and six months. Again he prayed, and the heavens gave down rain.

One year will soon be gone. To the slave it has been a year of toil, of degradation, and groveling ignorance; of lewdness and abominations not to be named. Another year of anguish and despair awaits him. Could we witness his hungering and thirsting, his nakedness and distress, his scourgings and writhing agonies, how intensely should we deplore his pitiable situation! We are rapidly rolling down the current of time .--Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, no device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou

Let us then give liberally; we must bring in all the tithes into the store house of our God, then He will bless us, abundantly bless us-for the Lord loveth a cheerful giver, and nothing short of this will be acceptable in his sight. "Whose hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need. and shutteth up the bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" This would be true religion and undefiled, for it would be visiting the widow and the fatherless in their affliction. It would be laying up treasure in heaven, not on earth where moth and rust corrupt. It would be making an investment in the bank of heaven. It would be feasting those who could not recompense us again, leaving us to get our recompense at the resurrection of the just. How many of Christ's little ones are driven to the market and sold for pieces of silver! Remember these fearful words, "For as much as ye have not done it to one of the least of these ye have not done it to me." LEWIS HICKLIN.

NOTICE-BOOKS WANTED.

Rev. Jaz. Duncan, (father of Dr. Duncan, member of Congress for this district,) was the author of several works among which were, "A Treatise on Slavery," one on the "Atonement," and one on "Civil Government." If any person knows where any of the writings of the above Rev. Jas. Duncan are to be had, they will confer a great favor on the subscriber by giving him the information, or forwarding

J. BLANCHARD. P. S. Some of the above author's works were printed

Prices of Produce at the Canal. CINCINNATI, November 1, 1839 Flour, (from boats) Wheat, per bushel, Corn Meal, Corn, in ear,

· XXII. EXPOSTULATION.

"Like thee, oh stream! to glide in solitude Noiselessly on, reflecting sun and star, Unseen by man, and from the great world's jar, Kept evermore sloof-methinks 'twere good To live thus lonely through the silent lapse Of my appointed time." Not wisely said, Unthinking Quietest! The brook hath sped Its course for ages through the narrow gaps Of rifted hills, and o'er the reedy plain, Or 'mid the eternal forests, not in vain-The grass more greenly groweth on its brink, And lovelier flowers and richer fruits are there, - And of its crystal waters myriads drink, That else would faint beneath the torrid air.

XXIII. CONTINUED. Inaction now is crime. The old Earth reels, Inebriate with guilt; and Vice, grown bold, Laughs innocence to scorn. The thirst for gold, Hath made men demons, till the heart that feels The impulse of impartial love, nor kneels In worship foul to mammon, is contemned. He who hath kept his purer faith, and stemmed Corruption's tide, and from the ruffian heels Of impious tramp'ers rescued perilled Right, Is called fanatic, and with scoffs and jeers Maliciously assailed. The poor man's tears, Are unregarded-the oppressor's might Revered as law,-and he whose righteous way

XXIV.

Departs from evil, makes himself a prev.

CONCLUDED. What then! Shall Truth's annointed Priest succus To popular Falschood, and fling down his shield, And drop the sword he has been taught to wield. In Virtues's cause ? Shall Righteousness be dumb, Awe-struck before Injustice? No !- a cry, "Ho! to the rescue!" from the hills hath rung, And men have heard and to the combat sprung, Strong for the right, to conquer or to die! Up, Loiterer! for on the winds are flung, The banners of the f.ithful !- and erect Beneath their folds the hosts of God's elect. Stand in their strength. Be thou their ranks among.

Fear not, nor falter, though the strife endure, Thy cause is sacred, and the victory sure.

From Strickland's Poems. THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER'S LAMENT.

Ah! cold at my feet thou art sleeping, my boy, And I press on thy pale lips, in vain, the fond kiss; Earth opens her arms to receive thee, my joy, And all I have suffered was nothing to this: The day-star of hope, 'neath thy cyclids is sleeping, No more to arise, at the voice of my weeping.

Oh! how art thou changed, since the light breath of morn

Dispelled the soft dew-drops in showers from the tree, Like a beautiful bird, my lone dwelling adorning. Thy smiles called up feelings of rapture in me: I thought not the sunbeams all brightly that shore On thy waking, at eve, would behold me alone!

The joy that fished out from those death-shrouded eyes, That laughed in thy dimples, and brightened thy cheek, Is quenched-but the smile on thy pale lip that lies, Now tells of a joy that no language can speak, The fountain is sealed, the young spirit at rest, Ah! why should I mourn thee, my loved one-my blest!

> From the Youth's Instructor. AN INFANT'S LAST SLEEP. Go to thy sleep, my child, Go to thy dreamless bed, Gentle and undefiled, With blessings on thy head,

Fresh roses in thy hand, Buds on thy pillow laid, Haste from this fearful land, Where flowers so quickly fade,

Before thy heart hath learn'd In waywardness to stray. Before thy feet have turn'd The dark and downward way

Ere sin hath seared thy breast, Or sorrow waked the tear. Rise, and secure thy rest In you celestial sphere:

Because thy smile was fair, Thy lips and eye so bright; Because thy cradle care Was such a fond delight;

Shall love with weak embrac Thy out-spread wing detain? No !- Angel, seek thy place Amid the cherub train-Hartford Sept. 15th, 1829.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KIDNAPPED CLERGYMAN, OR EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER .- Boston, Dow and Jackson, pp. 123 .- We have often wished, while hearing some reverend divine commending slavery as the best condition for those involved in it, at least for the present, that he could be made to take the place of a slave till he was satisfied in regard to the truth of his doctrine from personal experience. The writer of the little volume, of which we have given the title above, has done the very thing. He selects a clergyman, considerably burdened with the good things of this life, who has just preached a sermon in favor of slavery, here in Massachuseus. Much exhausted with the effort, and replete with the 'pound cake' of one of his lady parishioners, ie sits down in his study and reflects on the glory he is likely to gain from his eloquence against the abolitionists. Vision after vision of that sort of stuff steals upon him. He is greeted by Archbishop Tillotson, courted by a London bookseller. and receives the present of an enormous silver spoon from the legislature of OHIO. But no sonner has the committee sent to bear this splendid and appropriate piece of plate retired, than he and ly are seized by kidnappers, scattered over the south in the patriarchal fashion, and made to enter upon and pass through the various conditions of human chattleship. The rotund divine feels in turn the tender mercies of the driver's whip, the auction-hammer, the peck of corn a week, the chase of hounds and men, the recapture, the summary process before a magistrate selected by his pursuer, &c. With half his teeth knocked down his throat and one ear cropped off, he is at last are agents in this city for the Valley Forge. We aroused from his trance by the entrance of his understand she left last evening.—Cin Republic wife and daughter, and is right glad to exchange can. the glories which commenced his dream, for the deliverance that interrupted it. The first thing he anti-abolition discourse. We should think a peru-sal of the book would produce the like effect upon does, when wide awake, is to burn the notes of the all others who have preached such discourses; and she has embarked in the construction of 1340 miles be equally beneficial to those ministers who have of canals and rail roads, at an estimated expense not preached discourses of an opposite character. of eleven millions of dollars, which will turn out

not quite easy and at home in such sort of writing; perhaps his hero is a little too fat, and "puffs and person till he should be ready to cry, "ENOUGH." - tions .- Ib. Mass. Abolitionist.

"SLAVOCRACY."-This term is rather a mongrel in its parentage, being partly Teutonic and partly Greek. This could not be helped, because we want the Greek part to make it rhyme and range with democracy and aristocracy, and yet the Greek language affords no word which precisely means slave or slave holder. The nearest approximation would make our term andrapo locracy -not so easily understood or pronounced.-Hence a resort to the vernacular gives us slavocracy-meaning the rule of slave holding power, in distinction from the power of the people, or fo wealth. The thing exists in our country, why should not the word? Necessity is the mother of invention in language as elsewher. --We hope the word, if introduced into our dictionaries, will soon have to be marked obs., obsolete, on account of the entire abolition of the thing, but till then, we propose to use it. Albeit, we protest against spelling with an e, slaveocracy. The final is not preserved in such compounds, unless required to preserve the sound of a preceding letter, as in serviceable, &c. It is omitted in provable, provokable. &c. See Webster .- 1b.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—In England, the pos tage of letters is reduced to one penny, irrespective of distance, and the increased amount of letter writing it is said, makes the Post Office revenue greater than it was before. Why should we not have a similar reduction in this country? Some of our cotemporaries are calling for petitions to Congress on this subject, and the rate of two, five, and ten cents, according to distance, proposed. We have heard it suggested, however, that much of the benfit of the reformed postage in England consists in of-worth petitioning about-though of trifling rance and Abolition petitions. Laws forbidding the laboring population of one half the republic to write or read letters, or use the public mails at all, or contribute to their revenue, is the principal grievance in this country. We go, nevertheless, for a reduction of postage.—Friend of Man.

Pirates on the Banks of the Mississippi.

The annexed statement appears in the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 13th ult., sighed by two cit-

izens of Indiana .- Cin. Gaz. PIRATES! PIRATES! PIRATES!-We caution the flat-boatmen, and all persons engaged in trade on the Mississippi river, to be on the look-out for a gang of Pirates near the mouth of White river, from the shore at our boast as we were passing ry voters show the same fidelity to their principles down the river; they hailed us and commenced abusing the boatmen on the river; we passed on quietly and made them no answer, we saw a short listance ahead of us a very large light, and persons moving around in front of it, and when we came run heavily charged with large shot, several of ing says: any damage to any one on board. Immediately likely prove a total loss." after, another torch was held up, and the sharp crack of a rifle was the immediate result. The ball passed us without injury, by which time we had nearly passed the light. We heard whistling and the sound of a horn, and two more lights sprung up ahead about half a mile. We immedintely put out our lights on the boat, and dropped over on the opposite side of the river, near the bar, where we cast anchor, until about two in the morning. We raised our anchor without the least noise, and as the light went down on the shore. we were on our way again down the river. We believe there is a party of robbers in the neighborhood of White river, and again caution all persons to keep a good look out for them, or they may not escape as well as we did. Many boats have been robbed near this place, and we have not the least

doubt but that this is the same party. Cost of Packing Pork.

As much pork is this season put up on account of owners, we have thought it not uninteresting to give the packing charges. The following are the rates established for the pork business, by the Chamber of Commerce in this city: For purchasing hogs, with funds in hand, 14

per cent. " Cutting hogs, including receiving and weigh-

ing, 12½ cts. per head. " Rending Lard, 1ct. per lb.

" Nailing and boaring, weighing and marking, kegs 3c., bbl. 61, half do. 5.

" Weighing and marking Lard, on consignment, kegs 2c., bbls. 5, half do. 4. " Packing and trimming pork or beef in bbls. exclusive of barrel, salt and pickle, 50

cents each. " The same in half bbls. 371 each.

" Curing pork in bulk, exclusive of salt, per 1000 lbs., \$1.50. " Smoking same per piece,-joints, 3c., side

5c. each. " Weighing bulk pork or bacon, per 1000 lbs.

121 cts. " Packing pork or bacon in hhds., exclusive of

cooperage, 371c. per hhd. N. B. Salt and cooperage furnished at the mar-

ket price. Storage charged after the articles are ready for delivery .- Cin. Chronicle.

THE VALLEY FORGE. - This novelty in the way of steam-boats, arrived at our landing on Sunday evening. In common with a great many others, we had curiosity enough to go aboard of her .-Her hull, we believe, is built wholly of iron-her upper works of wood. She has four engines; two arge ones for propelling the boat, and two of a smaller calibre, for the purpose of supplying the boilers with water when the boat stops. The cabin is very neatly finished, all in state rooms, and without any unnecessary extravagance. Her wheels, we should think, were rather light, the arms being very slight, and the paddles thin -The Valley Forge, on the whole, is a splendid boat, of a new order of material; but if a new one is built, there will undoubtedly be many improvements made. In order to get some information about some of her machinery, we very civilly enquired of one of the under officers for the engineer, and he, like a boor, as he was, very boorishly replied, "none of your business." We make mention of this, not that it disturbed the enamel of our temper, but for the benefit of the Captain, that he may reform out of office persons who are so uncivil to strangers. Such officers add not to the reputa-

Our neighboring State Illinois, is a mos special example of the excessive rage for Internal As to the dramatic style of the work we do not to be at least double that amount, before they are feel well qualified to judge. Perhaps the writer is done.—Princeton Examiner.

The State of Maine is in hot water .-While she has the Arostook war on the one side, blows" too often--some meagre men are equally the Governor of Georgia has almost declared war pro-slavery; but of one thing we are sure, he gives against her on the other. It is on account of the clear and just picture of slavery—and we repeat refusal of Maine to surrender some abolitionist our wish that every clergyman, and every man, that the authorities of Georgia wish to get hold of who uses his powers in apologizing for the ac-cursed system, could have a trial of it in his own spprehended but a "war of words," or proclama-

THE CHEROKEES .- We are happy to learn that we are likely to have no difficulty with the Cherokees. Col. Kearney upon receiving intelligence of threatened hostilities, with his usual promptness, marched to the anticipated seat of war and sent an express to Gen. Arbuckle, telling him that his regiment was at his service, but Gen. Arbuckle replied that it was not probable that any disturbance would arise requiring their aid to quell it .-Col. Kearney has returned to Fort Leavenworth, and all is quiet .- St. Louis Bul. Dec. 10.

Iowa Territory.-The Legislature of Iowa on the 27th ult. passed a resolution that it was inexpedient to take any preparatory steps for admission into the union at the present session of the Legislative Assembly.

Yeas-Messrs. Bailey, Biggs, Brewer, Churchman, Clark, Coop, Cox, English, Fleener, Hastings, Hawkins, Langworthy, Lash, Leffler, Mintum, Owen, Robertson, Ross, Summers, Walworth, and Wheeler,--21. Navs-Messrs, Hall, Patterson, Rich, and

Johnston, Speaker,-4. THE ARMY .- Mr. Tappan of Ohio, has introduced into the Senate of the United States the fol-

lowing resolutions:-1. What would be the effect upon the military service of the country, of a regulation by which all officers of the army, on arriving at sixty years of age, should be permitted to retire from service upon half pay.

2. What would be the probable annual charge upon the Treasury of such a regulation.

Session of Legislation.—This is the season of legislation. The Legislatures of Virginia, Alhaving only one price, irrespective of distance, as abama, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana are now in it greatly reduces the labor of the Post Masters session. The Maryland Legislature will convene nd their clerks. The subject is worth thinking on the last Monday of this month; those of New York and Pennsylvania on the 7th of January; of importance compared with the objects of Tempe- Maine and Massachusetts on the 1st; of Michigan on the 6th, and New Jersey on the 14th.

> RUSSIAN MINISTER .- It is said C. C. Cambreleng, formerly the commercial representative of New York, as he has been termed, will be appointed Minister to Russia

THE REWARD OF FIDELITY .- Cayuga County, N. Y. sends six representatives to the General Assembly. The whigs, who are in the majority, nominated before the late election six candidates, only one of whom (John W. McFadden) was sound on the question of slavery. On account of keep it circulating.

his favorable answer to the questions of abolition.

Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy. his favorable answer to the questions of abolitionists, he was sneeringly called the 'nigger candi-Now mark: Mr. McFallen was the only date. who on the night of the 28th of October last, fired one of the candidates elected. Only let anti-sl weevery where, and every plausible excuse for the formation of a third party would be taken away .- J. _Liberator.

We received intelligence yesterday, that the steamer North Star struck the wreck of the opposite the fire, one of the gang picked up a torch Washington, at the mouth of the Louisville canal, to enable another of the party to fire at us with a and sunk in deep water. The News of last evenwhich struck the side of the boat, without doing for Cincinnati, which, together with the boat, will

ADVERTISEMENTS

BURNETT'S WEDDING CAKE MANUFACTORY. FANCY Cake Store, and Wholesale and Retail Confed ionary, is on Fifth street, five doors above Vine, north side where he intends manufacturing, who lessle and retail, al kinds of Candies, at prices as low for cash, as any house in the city. All orders forwarded from the country, or other wise, will be packed in glass or in boxes, and a discount of ten per cent allowed on all orders, above twenty dollars, His friends, in their orders from the country, will be careful to name the quantities of each kind they may wish for-

among which are the following: Rose Candy: Peppermint Candies; Barley Sugar; Peppermint Lozenges; Cinnamon Peppermint Drops; Burnt Almonds; Almond Comfits; do; do; do; Sassafrass Vanilla Carraway do; Acidulated Lemon Drops; Cream Candy Toys: &c., &c., &c., Rock All orders in the above line of his profession thankfu

eived, carefully packed, and punctually attended to. CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS. For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository

Main street between 4th and 5th, East side Anti-Slavery Examiner, containing A. E. Grimke's Appeal, Smith to Sinylie, Power, of Congress, Bible against Slavery, Emancipation in the West Indies, Elmore and Birney, and Lerter of G. Smith to Henry Clay, all in one (Up stairs.)

Anti-slavery Manual; Alton Riots; Anti-slavery Record vol 1 & 2; Appeal by Mrs. Child; Bourne's Picture of slavery; Charles Ball; Chloe Spear; Chandler's Prose and Po-

very; Charles Bail; Ones Spear, Charlets, 110st and Kimball; Fountain; Gustavus Vassa; History of Pennsylvania Hall; Jay's View of the action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; Light and Truth; Law of Slavery 8 vo.; Memoir of E. P. Lovejoy; Memoir of P. Wheatly a Native African; Negro Pew; Poems by Phillis Wheatly a Native African; Negro Pew; Poems by Phillis Wheatly, a slave; Quarterly A S Magazine; Rankin's Letters; Right and Wrong in Boston; Slavery, containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of American A S Soc.; Wesley's Thoughts; Does the Bible sanction Slavery!; Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser and Why work for the slave, heavy in Dresser and Why work for the slave! bound in one volume Testimony of God against slavery; Tracts, miniature series bound, containing St. Domingo; Caste; Colonization; Mora condition of slaves; What is Abolition? The ten Commandments; Slavery dangerous and Emancipation safe; Pro-slavery Bible; Prejudice against color; Northern dealers in slaves; Slavery and Missions, and Dr. Nelson's Lecture of Slavery; Wesley's Thoughts, pocket edition in muslin

Whittier's Poems.

American Slavery AS IT IS; Anti-Slavery Almans for 1840; Address to the churches of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society; Anti-Slavery catechism; Anecdotes of American Slavery; Appeal to the Christian women of the south; Adam's speech on the Right of the People to petition, on the freedom of speech and debate, on the Resolutions of seven state Legislatures and on th Annexation of Texas; Address to such Americans as a large number of other publications too numerous

BANG!!

One elegant RIFLE with case for sale. It has a percent sion lock, a double trigger, is half stocked, silver mounted with hook britch. The owner will exchange it as part pay ment for a good four or five year old horse. Enquire at th Anti-Slavery Office, October, 7, 1839.

RAYNE & CURTIS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS; Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladie and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description and of the very best manufacture. Purchasers at wholesale or retail will please call and examine our stock before purcha-

(SIGN OF THE RED BOOT) 148 Moin streel, between 4th 4 5th, Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1839.

HUGH GLASGOW, VENITIAN BLIND MANUPACTURER. Fifth Street between Vine and Race. CINCINNATI.

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE. I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or Novem per from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my

own growth which measure from 3 to 6 or 7 feet in height.
They are remarkably healthy, and vigorous plants, and
warranted genuine. Orders for the Southern, Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately attende

THOMAS EMERY. TREES.

supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will sell to suit HEATON AND WEAVER. Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1830. EDWARD NEVERS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, No. 106 Main, a few doors above Third Street, Cincinnati.

JOHN H. LOVEJOY, ENGRAVER, 106 MAIN STREET, Third Story,

CINCINNATI. COLORED SCHOOL.

The subscriber has been teaching a school for about a year and a half for the colored people in German township Darke

A few young men and women can find accomme n reasonable terms.
It is intended to commence the winter term about the first of November. Competent instruction with be provided for all who may attend. E. S. GRUMLEY.

September 17th, 1839. M. T. & R. GLASGOW. SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS,

Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side. October 29th, 1839. TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the workmanship recommended in the certificate below.

JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE. This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the kind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, held in June, 1839. JOHN A. WISEMAN,

Judges. G. W. PHILLIPS, JESSE O'NEIL,
JOHN P. FOOTE, President,
L. T. WELLS, Secretary.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and

Mn. Entron:--Please cut from your exchange paper, the Quincy (Iil.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine
Towaro medicine by Doctors Ell & Nichols, which
appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMAT.

Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredients of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the public as a safe, convenieut, and useful medieine, and a valuable substitute for Calomel.

BICHARD FELLS M. D. **Retroordinary and remarkable cure.**—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscular cure. The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscular cure. The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the reserved constitution of the properties of the p

RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS M D Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839

The Subscribers have several Thousand growing prospe to make purchases for next year, may address (post paid)

JAMES G. BIRNEY, New York, WM. A. BLACKNEY. Cincinnati.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied b

Symptoms.-The common corporeal symptoms are flat luency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costivenesss, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that happy the importance of the second of the second of the nervous system. whelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the

Causes .- A sedentary life of any kind especially sever study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating or drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the mensus) or more important organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

Treatment.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills—(which are tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infalliable remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercu hould not be resorted to: in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.
Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills

for sale by his several agents throughout the Union. See list of agents in this paper. Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Camo mile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuin ness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents. There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the coun try ought not to get a spurious article of them, but write for the genuine to 100 Chatham street, N. Y., where the Pills nufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Lou General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, billious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus; semina weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, gener debility, bodily weakness, chiorosis or green sickness, flatu lency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches; hiccup

Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind .-- Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fætid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is en-

joying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received. (Asthma. Three years standing. - Mr. Robert onroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receiv

malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocotion, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the pills which resulted in complete ly removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inesti-mable benefit.

Liver Complaint-Ten years standing .- Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual coustipa-tion of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languo and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lay on her left side without an aggravation of the pain urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physi ciars, but received no relief from their medicine, till Mrs. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans invaluable pre-parations, which effectually relieved her of the above distres-sing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to in-JOSEPH BROWNE.

timate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, SS.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, ar just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Husband of Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtues of Dr Wm. Evans' Medicines .- Dyspepsia, ten years standing. -Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted wit the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treat

The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppression after eating, pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, some-times a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pur-sue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weari-

.Mr. Mc Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual

great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irreg-

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism.—Interesting case,— Mr. William Salmen, Green street, above Third, Philadel-Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypoach after eating, nightmare, great ments! despondency, so vere flying pains, in the chest back and sides, costiveness, dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the last exercise. Mr. Solomon had applied to the ment eminent phy-cians who considered it beyond the power of medicine

restore him to heath; however as his affiction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been re commended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Win Evans medicine, he with difficulty renaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied

n every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wi Gvans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street New York.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between tanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the follow ing distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmodic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a vision ary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aver on to particular persons and places, groundless apprehen sions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomer weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most serable life, never was any one so bad, with frequen

mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not ob tain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only cape ble of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny. Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans oprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medica ualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands ince (hesides myself,) would have experienced its wonder ful effects on the nervous system. The public utility owper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentra-ting the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.
Yours, with esteem, SHELDON G. GILBERT.
Durham, Greene County, New York.

Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated medicine for sale at his prin

cipal office 100 Chatham st. New York. General Western office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S. C. Parkhurst 23 Lower Market st., Cincinnati, and by L. D. Barker, Mo weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chiorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches; hiecup, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doulouroux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Govr., will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

Also, neuses, somiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate fleches of heat add chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, enviety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING

Interesting and astoniching facts, are amongst the numerous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York, where the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a bank note, or order.

More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-

BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left word screen and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Order for the above article, may be addressed to

HENRY BOYD. Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Black-well, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between Lawrence and Pike. January 21,

> DAVIS & DODD'S HATS. For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied.

C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

N. B-A large assortment of the above goods kep con-A. D—A large assorting the offer for sale, Wholesale and analy on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retailon the most favorable terms.

48--tf. Retailon the most favorable terms. CAUTION. The season of the year is approaching when coughs and colds are prevalent. How many of our citizens, in apparent good health at this time, will, the ensuing winter, by exsure, imprudence, and more than all, neglect, lay the foun-

dation of an incurable affection of the lungs. No medicine has yet been discovered that so uniformly succeeds in removing diseases from the lungs, as "Watasia," Even in some apparently hopeless cases, by the use of this medicine, res ration to health has been perfect.

Every family should provide themselves with so invalu ble a remedy.
For sale at W. PECK, & Co's. Drug store, 19 Main et., 4 doors north of Front, Cincinnati, and at the principal drug stores in this city and the United States.

Anti-slavery Almanacs,

for 1840. Just arrived and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery De-pository. Let every Abolitionist take measures to give it a wide and thorough circulation. It contains 48 pages, with 14 "pictorials," all for 6 1-4 cents being double the matter, at half the price of many kinds offered to the public.

36-11

NEW MAP OF OHIO.

This new and splendid Map is now in the course of delivery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent can supply them. Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Trus-

tees and Visitors of common schools of Cincinnati.

"That they have carefully examined said Map, and the highly respectable testimonials in its favor and do not hesitate in saying that we believe it to be one of the best executed and most correct Maps of our state that we have ever "Resolved, That the President be authorised to purchase

thirty copies of Doolittle & Munson's Map of Ohio, for the use of the common schools of Cincinnata" Which report was accepted and resolution unanimously adopted. March Columbus, June, 8, 1838. In compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838. We have examined

and do approve of Doolittle & Munsons Map of Ohio.

JOSEPH VANCE, Gov. of Ohio. CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec. of State; The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (ep stairs) corner of Main and 5th st. Cincinnati. Also metional Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Maps .

the United States, and World, large Maps of Indiana.

evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, who were in attendance. She has given her cheefful permission to publish the above facts, and given her cheefful permission to an FARMS FOR SALE.

will also gladly give any information to any inquiring spsings. The land is good and well situated for cultivation mind.

MARY DILLON. A fertile farm of 60 or 123 acres, situated upon a good oad, 7 miles from town, with about half in tillage, frame house having 4 rooms and a cellar, a commodious frame barn, a cider house with a mill, a good orchard and several rprings. The land is first rate, and consists of hill and bot-

> A fertile farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from town. A fertile farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from town, upon, a turnpike road, having 160 acres in cultivation, a frame house having 8 rooms and a cellar; also, a brick house with 3 rooms, a cellar, a milk house, three frame barns, and other buildings; likewise two good orchards, an excellent garden, having strawberry beds, current and goosberry bushes, and various ornamental shrubs. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland; it is well watered with springs, a creek and a well

A farm of 120 acres situated 15 miles from town, upon the the Ohio, having a frame house with 5 sooms. There are 40 acres in cultivation. 25 rich bottom, and the rest good upland. It will be sold low for cash.

A Desirable Country Seat, situated 6 miles from town, upon a good road, having 26 acres of land, 15 of which ar on a good road, using as acres of land, 10 of which half, a cultivation; also a new frame house with 4 rooms, a half, a kitchen, a cellar and a porch; likewise a wood house, a spring and a garden with 30 choice fruit trees. The land is and and well located for culture. It will be sold low

A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana, 13 miles above Louislville, having 70 to 80 acres in culture, a a good brick house with 7 rooms and a cellar, a commodious frame barn, with a stable and carriage house, a stone milk use, a good orehard of choice iruit trees of various sorts, and a superior garden abounding with flowers and fruit trees of select kinds. The land is excellent and very well situaed for cultivation.

City property will be taken in payment for these farms. Apply to THOMAS EMERY. Estate and Money Agent, No 11, December, 17,-40, if.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing the friends to remit it through their Bankers to the account of Thomas Emery with Messus. Baring Brothers & Co. Landon can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use is designed must be particularly stated. is designed must be particularly stated.
THOMAS EMERY, Zasate.

and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St

Miles's Compound Extract, of TOMATO PILLS. WE are happy to acknowledge the growing interest ma

ifested by an enlightened and discriminating public in the uccess of the TOMATO Medicine.

The fact that we make known to the faculty its elements The fact that we make known to the faculty its elements and explain to them, upon inquiry, every thing in relation to the medus operandi, which it is all-essential should be known, to enable the physician to understand fully wha he is prescribing, and of couase to know the results, which should follow, with the same degree of certainty, that he can know them in the administration of any other article removes from it every suspicion of quackery, and places i on a par with other important remedial agents. Consequently there is no physician who, having tested its operation and efficacy in the removal of disease, may not prequently there is no physician who, having tested its opera-tion and efficacy in the removal of disease, may not pre-scribe the Compound Tonate Extract with as much pre-priety as he can prescribe a preparation which he has him-self compounded.

To puff our medicine into general use, has never made To puff our medicine into general use, has never made any part of our plan of action; and our friends who have noticed our communications, will absolve us of any analytempt. We believe it to possess as valuable medical properties, and as great a therapeutic influence over the system, as any other simple or compound preparation to be found in the materia medica. But it has been our object to bring it before the public, principally by means of submitting it to the scrutiny and experience of those whom ust necessarily be the best judges of its intrinsic merits—the necessarily be the best judges of its intrinsic merita—the physicians. We were willing, after a fair trial, to abide by their decision, and we have not been disapp

ticle does not fear the scratiny and investigation of physicians, but rather courts it. If, therefore, there is any compound preparation put up for general and family use which should be encouraged and extensively patronized by the medical profession, it is the gennine Tomaro Medicine and we trust we shall, ere long, have the satisfaction of seeing it in general use, and its excellence duly appreciated by all, whose opinion is of any value, howevers

prejudiced they may beat present.

April 9th, 1889.